

KING CONSTANTINE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DEC. 1 INCIDENT

French Government Learn
He and General Staff
Are to Blame

NEW ULTIMATUM

Lengthy Claim Includes In-
demnification, Apology
And Salute to Allies

BLOCKADE THREAT

Greece to Stay Closed Till
Demands Met; British
Recognize Venizelos

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 30.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies announced that it has received information fixing the responsibility on King Constantine and the Greek General Staff for the events which occurred on the 1st and demonstrating the necessity for energetic action.

New Allied Note

The Piraeus, January 1.—A Note presented by the Triple Entente to Greece, today demands the reduction of the Greek forces outside the Peloponnese to the number absolutely necessary to maintain order; the transportation to the Peloponnese of all armaments and munitions exceeding those corresponding to this force; the prohibition of meetings of Reservists and the carrying of arms by civilians; the restoration of the Allied control over the railways, posts and telegraphs; the immediate release of political prisoners and indemnification for those who have suffered unjustly in consequence of the events which occurred on December 1; the removal of the officer responsible for the orders given on December 1; apologies by the Greek Government to the Entente and a public salute to the flags of the Allies.

May Land More Troops

The Note intimates that Allied troops may shortly be landed to be conveyed to Salonica over the Larissa Railway. It reserves full liberty of action in the event of the Greek Government giving further cause for complaint and pledges that the Entente will not permit the Venizelist forces to cross the neutral zone.

It declares that the blockade will be maintained until these demands are satisfied.

Athens, January 1.—Italy has presented a Note to the Government, endorsing the one presented by the Triple Entente.

The Italian Note demands reparation for the events which occurred on December 1 and 2 and other demands.

Spying by Aeroplane

Salonica, January 1.—An enemy aeroplane has been passing over the town every day. It is supposed that, besides spying, it is engaged on a postal service to Athens, which, except for wireless, is completely isolated.

There are indications that the blockade is effective. The scarcity of cereals is beginning to be seriously felt in southern Greece.

London, December 1.—Official.—Earl Granville has been appointed as the British Government's representative to the Venizelos Provisional Government at Salonica, with the title of Diplomatic Agent.

400,000 U.S. RAILWAY MEN THREATEN STRIKE

Allow Till January 1 for En-
forcement of Eight-Hour
Day and Other Concessions

(Reuter's Service)

New York, December 29.—400,000 railway employees threaten to strike on January 1, if the operation of the new law establishing an 8-hour day and granting them other concessions is delayed.

Thousand Americans Attend Consul General's Reception

New Year Function One of Most Brilliant and Largest
Ever Held By U.S. Official Here

Consul General and Mrs. Thomas Sammons were at home to the American community on New Year's Day from 5 to 7 p.m. in the Astor House Ballroom when almost 1,000 guests made their way past the receiving line to wish the official head of Shanghai's big American family the compliments of the season. The host and hostess were assisted on the floor by members of the Consular staff and the wives of American officials while Judge and Mrs. Charles S. Lobinger assisted in the receiving line. Many visitors of other nationalities also called to pay their respects during the afternoon, among them being members of the consular body, representatives of Envoy Yang Tcheng of the Chinese Foreign Office, officials of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and many other prominent Chinese including Mr. Tong Shao-yl.

"Goodness, but this is quite like a Washington official New Year's crush," said one of the visitors from out of town as she and her escort made their way through the ante-room which for more than two hours was absolutely filled with arriving guests. The crush abated somewhat toward 7 o'clock when the reception was supposed to have ended, but during the first hour there never were less than fifty people marking time in the waiting line.

Practically every American of prominence in official, business, educational, religious and social life was present, including Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter and many officers of the Asiatic fleet with their wives. Officers of the Chamber of Commerce, the American Association, the American Company of the S.V.C., the Woman's Club, University Club and practically the entire faculties of St. John's University, the Government Institute of Technology and the American school were present. In fact, of the estimated American colony of 1,700 persons, only the children failed to put in an appearance, and they only because they were not invited.

A thoughtful feature of the arrangements was the attendance of many Shanghai ladies as assistants to Mrs. Sammons who took charge of the serving of refreshments in half-hour relays, so that none was compelled to forego participation in the festivities of the afternoon. The following ladies served at the refreshment tables or assisted on the floor in seeing that strangers were made welcome and introduced: Mesdames Rose, Perkins, Bickford, Darrach, Ransom, Cowen, Loftin, Clarke, Booth, Jupp, Raven, Sides, Emberger, Stocker, Bardey, J. B. Davies, P. L. Bryant, Elmsler, J. J. Connell, Webb and the Misses Graves, Cowen, Ethel and Alice Allen.

Refreshments consisting of chicken salad with ripe olives, rolls,

ices, cake, coffee and tea were served not only in the ante-room but at tables in the ballroom and a large staff of Chinese servants were kept busy attending to the wants of the guests, many of whom paid a high compliment to the provender by calling for a second helping, especially of the salad. During the afternoon four great bowls of punch were consumed and it was observed that as the rain came down harder outside, so much the faster did the punch disappear inside. The ante-room, which was tastefully decorated and had been given an Oriental touch in the Chinese embroideries that covered the tables, was thronged during the entire afternoon with many groups of the non-dancing side of society.

Dancing began at 5.15 and the ballroom was crowded until almost 8 o'clock, although the reception was scheduled to end at 7 p.m., for the floor was perfect and Papini's orchestra was at its best so that Consul-General Sammons ordered that dancing continue until the dancers themselves wished to stop. Not that many of them did, but there were dinner engagements that required change of costume, so that even the most enthusiastic finally admitted that they must end an afternoon that will long stand as the largest and most brilliant function in the history of Shanghai's American colony.

Upwards of fifty Americans visiting Shanghai were also guests of Consul-General and Mrs. Sammons. Among them were former Congressman Victor Murdock of Kansas and Mrs. Murdock; Mr. W. H. Williams, treasurer of Gaston, Williams and Wilmore; Mr. J. H. Rositter, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Mrs. Rositter; Mrs. William Edgar Kurtz of New York; Mr. H. Stanley Coffin of North Yakima, Wash. and Mrs. Coffin; Mr. W. S. Hiett of Los Angeles and Mrs. Hiett; Mr. Irving B. Dexter, deputy auditor of the Philippine Islands and Mrs. Dexter; and Mr. L. E. Perry, also of the Philippine Bureau of Audits; Dr. R. H. McElroy, head of the Department of History in Princeton University, who is the first exchange professor to lecture in the Chinese Government University at Peking; and Mrs. McElroy; Mr. Carroll of the Siam Railway and Canal Company of Peking; and many others.

VITAL LINK IN BAGDAD RAILWAY LINE BROKEN

Turkish Communications Cut
And Rich Supplies With-
held From Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—The great Chikaldir Bridge, east of Adana, mentioned in a communique yesterday, is a very vital link in the Bagdad Railway. Its destruction means the interruption of the Turkish communications to Mesopotamia and Syria and the cutting off of supplies from rich provinces.

Chaos in Austria; Tisza Will Resign

Dismissing High Statesmen Res-
ponsible for Allowing
German Control

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—Political chaos reigns in Austria-Hungary, owing to wholesale resignations and dismissals of the prominent men generally regarded as responsible for Austria's parlous condition as a satellite of Germany. The chief victim is the dictator, Count Tisza, who will crown the King of Hungary tomorrow, but will probably retire after that event.

QUEBEC NICKEL THEFT PLOT OF U.S. GERMANS

Seven Arsenal Men Arrested;
Authorities on Track Of
Enormous Deal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Montreal, December 29.—Seven employees of Quebec Arsenal have been arrested on a charge of stealing nickel. The authorities believe that they are now on the track of a wholesale plot for the illicit export of Canadian nickel to the United States, engineered by German-Americans at enormous cost. Three tons of nickel were found packed in whiskey casks.

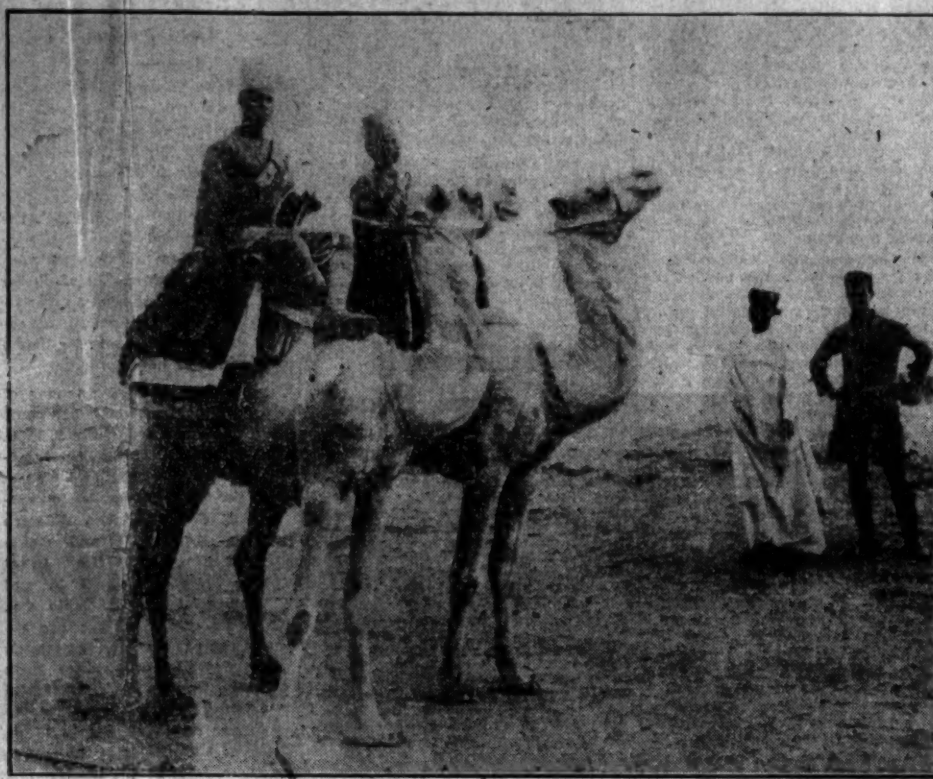
M. Caillaux Fails In Plot to Seduce Italy

Stern Caution from Government
Quashes ex-French Pre-
mier's Intrigue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—The Times correspondent at Rome reveals the machinations of the French ex-Premier, M. Caillaux, in Rome, where he promised that Germany would be disposed to treat France generously and compel Austria to grant Italy practically all her national aspirations, provided Germany could have a free hand in dealing with Russia and the Balkans. M. Caillaux' whisperings fell on deaf ears and a hint of drastic action by the Government nipped the intrigue in the bud.

British Official War Photo Shows Sudanese Camel Patrol



One of the picturesque scenes in the Egyptian field of operations. These patrols are used principally for cutting off and capturing Turkish emissaries whose mission in Africa is to stir up various tribes into active rebellion.

Send General Yang To Solve Chekiang's Row with Military

Police Chief Shot in Melee Over
Tuchun Who Now Has
Resigned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—(By wire-
less).—A Russian official communique on Saturday reported: The enemy have occupied several heights in Ojtu Valley. We consolidated ourselves northward of Horeha and east and south of Sosmeso.

Police Chief Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, December 31.—The extent of the trouble in Chekiang is at present uncertain according to Chinese reports. It appears to be due to an attempt by a section of the military and police to take advantage of the appointment of the new Chief of Police to overthrow Tuchun Lu Kung-wang.

Lu Kung-wang has telegraphed to the government, stating that the new Chief of Police, Fu Chi-yung, on December 28, went to take up office, but the police mutinied, surrounded the police-office and opened fire, wounding Fu Chi-yung. The Tuchun immediately called a meeting of high military officers, but several of them, including the former Chief of Police, Hsia Chao and General Chow Feng-chi, refused to attend the meeting and, on the contrary, declared their intention to appoint Tung Pao-hsun as Tuchun of Chekiang and Chow Feng-chi, Civil Governor and also to restore Hsia Chao to his office as Chief of Police.

Tung Pao-hsun refused the offer, but Chow Feng-chi and others forged the signature of the Tuchun and gave out an order to the troops to watch the telegraph office, banks, etc. Meanwhile, the Tuchun took refuge at the headquarters of the 1st Division, of which Tung Pao-hsun is the Commander, and is now endeavoring to restore order.

Tung Pao-hsun has also telegraphed to the Government saying that order is being restored and that the revolt was caused by ambitious plotters who persuaded certain troops to join the movement by stating that the present authorities are unable to administer the province and the Tuchun is incapable and must be forced to resign. They have compelled the Chamber of Commerce to sign a telegram to the Government, nominating Chang Tsai-yang, who also is one of the plotters and Chow Feng-chi as Tuchun and Civil Governor respectively. He adds that, unless the situation is relieved, it will become serious and urges the Government to take immediate steps.

It is understood that the Central Government has instructed General Feng Kuo-chang to take necessary action and has also ordered the Garrison Commissioner of Shanghai to take precautionary measures.

Von Mackensen in General Pursuit Along Whole Front From Mountains to Danube

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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Victory Costs Germans Dear

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Despite the German boasts, it is evident that the Germans paid dearly for the capture of Rimnikul-Sarat. The Russian forces merely aimed at gaining time to prepare their resistance on their principal line of defence. The Germans had to send division after division to the slaughter, in order to gain what turns out to be a mere Pyrrhic victory.

A communique yesterday reported: We have captured the Russo-Rumanian positions in Ojtu Valley. Marshal von Mackensen encountered strong resistance northward and eastward of Rimnikul-Sarat. A strenuous attack entered the enemy's position and gained ground, after heavy fighting.

We threw back the Russians as far as the bridge-head at Braila and gained positions east of Macin, in the Dobrudja.

A communique today reported: We stormed several hill positions held by Russo-Rumanian troops between Uz Valley and Putna Valley and repulsed fierce counter-attacks. We again defeated the Russians in Northern Wallachia and drove back the enemy half-way between Rimnikul-Sarat and Focșani.

The Bulgar and German forces captured 1,000 prisoners eastward of Macin, in the Dobrudja.

Austrian Captures
An Austrian official communique reports: East-north-east of Keszil-Vasarhely, we took Nereju and Tulnig.

The communique reports that the Austro-German forces are fighting their way forward in the upper valleys of the Zabala, Naruja and Putna. "Our battalions stormed several successive positions in the Naruja region. The enemy are defending every foot of ground."

The latest details of the destruction of the Rumanian oil-wells are contained in the Munich newspaper Neueste Nachrichten, which says that the surface damage totals \$8,000,000. This does not include the loss of production and the unestimated damage underground.

All the engine-houses, cranes, surface and underground machinery have been smashed and the oil-tanks set on fire. The destruction is not only workmanlike but skillful.

The fighting on the Moldavian front is likely to assume increased importance. The German plan, apparently, is to push forward, despite a strong counter-attack, pushed ahead. We took 880 prisoners.

Marshal von Mackensen is pursuing the retreating enemy on the whole

ENTENTE FINALLY REJECT GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS

'Conscious of Gravity, Re-
fuse to Consider Empty,
Insincere Offer'

REPEAT DEMANDS

Will Remove Forces Consti-
tuting Perpetual Menace
To The Nations

A LOOPHOLE STILL

Says Embassy n U.S.; Pres-
ident Wilson is Send-
ing Second Note

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—The joint reply of the Allies to the German peace Note was communicated today by the French Government to the United States Ambassador at Paris.

It begins by stigmatising the proposal made by Germany as illusory and protests strongly against two material assertions made in it, namely, that professing to throw on the Allies the responsibility for the war and that which proclaims the victory of the Central Powers. Both these assertions are untrue and such claims, alone, are sufficient to render sterile all attempts at negotiation.

The Allies are as strongly devoted to peace today as they were in 1914, but, after Germany's violation of her solemn engagements, Germany's promise is no sufficient foundation on which to establish the peace she broke. The mere suggestion, without a statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened is not an offer of peace.

The putting forward by Germany of a sham proposal, lacking all substance and precision, is less an offer of peace than a maneuver. It is founded on a calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, present and future.

The German Note does not consider the facts, dates and figures establishing that the war was desired, provoked and declared by Germany and Austria.

Charge German Aggression

The reply proceeds to recall that it was the German delegate at the Hague Conference who refused all proposals for disarmament; that Austria refused the satisfaction which Serbia offered; that, subsequently, Great Britain suggested a conference of the Powers.

France an international commission and the Emperor of Russia asked the Kaiser to go to arbitration and Russia and Austria actually came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict, "but to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect and Belgium was invaded by the Empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and which had the assurance to proclaim that treaties are scraps of paper and necessity knows no law."

The Allies' reply proceeds to point out that "these sham offers of peace" rest on the European war map, which represents only a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents. A peace concluded on these terms will be only to the advantage of the aggressors, who, after imagining they would reach their goal in two months, have discovered after two years that it can never be attained.

Regarding the future, the reply declares that the innumerable outrages committed by the enemy against the belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation and guarantees of which Germany avoids any mention.

"These overtures are really nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of the war and finally to impose a German peace. They are also intended to create dissension among the Allies and stiffen public opinion in Germany and among her Allies, who are all severely tried by their losses, worn out economically and crushed by the supreme effort imposed upon them."

Refuse to Consider Offer
"Another object is to deceive and intimidate neutrals and, finally, to justify a new series of crimes in submarine warfare, deportations, forced

(Continued on Page 2)

labor, forced enlistment of inhabitants against their own countries and violations of neutrality. Fully conscious of the gravity of the moment and equally conscious of its requirements, the Allies, closely united one with another and in perfect sympathy with their peoples, refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere.

"Once again, the Allies declare that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for their violated rights and liberties and recognition of the principle of nationalities and the free existence of small States; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end, once for all, the forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations and to afford the only effective guarantees for the future security of the world."

The reply, alluding to the trials of Belgium for the past two and a half years, says that this injustice has been cruelly aggravated by the proceedings of the German forces occupying the country, which have exhausted its resources, ruined its industries, devastated its towns and villages and been responsible for numerous massacres, executions and imprisonments. "At this very moment, while Germany is proclaiming peace and humanity to the world, she is deporting the citizens of Belgium in thousands and reducing them to slavery."

Clears the Air

The newspapers chorus approval of the Allies' Note, which has finally cleared the air and created the best impression among all the Allies, especially in France and Italy, where it is regarded as the writing-on-the-wall. It removes the last doubt that the Allies are determined to end Germany's treachery and methods.

The Allies' reply is hailed as a stinging exposure of Germany's rather obvious "war maneuver" and also as showing Germany and the world that the Allies, despite "the war-map of Europe," are fully conscious of their growing strength and their enemies' inherent weakness.

The papers warmly praise Sir Douglas Haig's matter-of-fact statement and contrast it with Marshal von Hindenburg's vague generalities. They express the opinion that nothing but aberration of the strategic sense of the new War Cabinet will save the Germans from a sound thrashing in the Spring and they regard the despatch as ample explanation of the origin of the German fever for peace.

Despite rebuffs, German agents in Washington are frantically working to induce President Wilson to support the new idea of a "peace conference." The House on January 2, passed a resolution which is another example of the German effort to belittle the Allies.

Staggers Americans

The Allies' reply has staggered Americans, whom German propagandists had led to believe that the Entente Powers were struggling among themselves to secure peace at any price. The reply will undoubtedly have a very healthy effect on the air in America.

The German Ambassador at Washington, Count Bernstorff, maintains a brave face. He insists that the peace proposals have been successful, but belief is growing that this optimism is due to the expectation that Germany will quickly climb down and reveal her terms of peace.

There is little indication how Germany has received the Allies' Note, but telegrams speak of the growth in Germany of a feverish anxiety to know the intentions of the Allies.

The feeling of the Allied Powers now very clearly shows that there is no indication that it will lend itself to German intrigue and the Russian Emperor's striking declaration to the Russian army quite definitely voices

to the whole world the insuperable determination of the Allies to persevere and secure a complete victory.

That this is the plain view is evidenced not only by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's recent and most encouraging review of the whole Summer campaign on the Somme, but by the obvious desperate distress of the Central Powers, of whom one or more, it is now rumored, are eager to make separate proposals of peace, while the latest advices report that the universal clamor of the German crowds for peace has reached such a pitch that the Kaiser has been forced to abandon his public engagements.

Austria Wants Peace

The change of Ministry in Austria and the growing influence of Count Berchtold are also suggested possibly to indicate the anxiety of the new Emperor to throw off the German chains and to restore peace to his distracted empire.

The events in Sinai too, with the most important triumph at Maghdoba, following up that of El Arish, now establish the safety of the Suez Canal and strike a very heavy blow to Turkish power.

The Germans, meanwhile, continue their pressure on Rumania, but the campaign has proved to be an empty failure, as regards its essential objects of re-occupying and re-filling Germany, for the oil-wells have been completely destroyed and the booty of corn is found to be quite inadequate for the needs of the starving German people.

In Greece, the devious Royalist policy continues and the Greek Government actually requests the Allies to lift the blockade on the plea of ancient, friendly relations. This ironical suggestion is best answered by the recognition of Mons. J. Grenadias, who resigned from the service of King Constantine as Minister in London and is now occupying the same position as Minister there for the Venizelot Government. Meanwhile, the Greek Government is proving the sincerity of her friendly professions by most dubious movements of her forces and the Greek press claims that Constantinople has been promised as a reward to Greece for her adhesion to the Central Powers, a suggestion which must appear eminently pleasant to Germany's Turkish allies.

British Spirits High

Meanwhile, the situation and spirits of Great Britain are higher and better than ever, under the energetic leadership of the new Government and the whole Somme front is now in charge of the British army, leaving the French forces free to continue their further smashing blows round Verdun.

Considering the previous German record, Britain finds it difficult to feel surprise at the otherwise unexplainable German outrages in shelling the open boats containing the helpless officers and men of the U.S. Westminister, who were endeavoring to escape with their lives from a vessel torpedoed at sight by the Germans.

And of the same kind is the policy of the German Government in the case of the British submarine, which was sunk in the English Channel, and the German Government's refusal to allow the British submarine to be raised.

The German Government is also compelled to work under negro taskmasters and penned up as prisoners, under a negro guard, in circumstances regardless of decency and humanity, both men and women alike.

The King, in a message to President Poincaré at the New Year, said: "Confident as ever in a victorious issue of the struggle, I pray that the noble French nation, whose sons have strikingly and freshly proved their will to victory, may, by the triumph of the Allies, re-enter the path of peaceful progress, secured against aggression."

In the course of a letter to the Primrose League, Earl Curzon writes: "We all pray that this war will be the last, but the end is not in sight. Although there are signs of exhaustion

in many quarters and peace-kites are flying, neither side has obtained a preponderating decision and it seems likely the war will last into another year. But we must not falter, since a patched-up peace would mean our immediate moral humiliation and our ultimate destruction.

Still See Loophole

Washington, December 31.—The German Embassy unofficially expresses the opinion that the reply of the Allies leaves a loophole for Germany to reply with specific terms.

President Wilson has sent a second Note, which has not yet been delivered to the belligerents, explanatory of the first.

Paris, December 31.—The newspapers describe the Allies' reply as being based on consistent arguments and sober in tone and, therefore, telling. They point out that the categorical refusal of the Allies to parley is clearly expressed and permits no misinterpretation.

Spain Won't Join Wilson

Madrid, December 30.—Spain has declined to support President Wilson's Note, on the grounds that it is premature and useless.

Amsterdam, December 31.—The King of Bavaria, in an Army Order, says: "If the enemy refuses the proffered hand, we will enforce peace upon him."

Von Mackensen In General Pursuit

(Continued from Page 1)

Apparently, it is to combine a frontal attack with an outflanking movement. Probably the latter has not yet been fully developed, but there has been desperate fighting in the region of the Oltuz Valley, which, with those immediately adjoining, converges on the Trotus Valley in the rear of the advance positions won by the Rumanians during the past month.

It should also be noted that the locality chosen for the attack is where the Rumanians join up with the Rumanians, the former holding Usul Valley, while the latter occupy Oltuz Valley and the valleys southward. So far, the Germans do not seem to have made any progress since Sunday, when the Rumanians lost some heights, most of which they recovered on the following day.

Furious at Losing Oil- Wells

Amsterdam, December 29.—The German papers are extremely furious to learn of the thoroughness of the destruction of the oil-wells in Rumania, which a German officer, writing to the Koelnische Volkszeitung, describes as "so terrible and wild that it surpasses everything that has happened up to the present. Everything that could be ruined has been ruined."

SERVIANS' SAD PLIGHT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Corfu, December 30.—Serbian prisoners who have escaped from Germany and Austria tell of the shameful manner in which they were treated. They were not only put to the hardest tasks and insufficiently fed and clad, but there is corroborative evidence that the Austrians are employing them as combatants against the Rumanians. Many of these prisoners have succeeded in escaping, thus escaping the German capture.

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CABLE OFFICES BADLY DAMAGED IN BIG FIRE ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT

Mysterious Outbreak Gives Brigade Six Hours' Work; Save Apparatus

INCENDIARISM IS RUMORED

Three Chinese Under Suspicion Of Arson; Police Have Case in Hand

Shanghai's firemen have been indulging in reminiscences of the New Year time of a couple of years ago when the Hankow Road blaze disturbed their holiday season.

The reason for calling up the past was the nasty manner in which the Fire Gods treated them this year again for on New Year's Eve they were called out from their dinner tables and warm homes to handle a conflagration which eventually required their utmost efforts for half a dozen strenuous hours.

The building involved was one of the most important which has come under the observation of the Fire Brigade for many months, and it was some time before the fire was brought under control. The building housed the three Chinese companies of Shanghai Fire Brigade Extension, Australia, and China Telegraph Co. Ltd., the Great Northern Telegraph Co. Ltd., and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. As a result of the fire the interior of the premises today presents a very desolate appearance, even though the firemen were successful in restricting the flames to the topmost stories of the building.

It was at 8.23 p.m. that the call to arms came, long before the firemen had got to the turkey course of their New Year Day dinner. Central Co. were first on the scene but as a foreign building was involved the general alarm was turned in and Hongkew Co. were left to stand by. There was a little delay in locating the fire as the Bell Tower had given the report as "strange smoke emitting near the corner of Foochow Road and the Bund." However the fire was eventually discovered on the roof at the rear of the cable offices and a start was made on the flames.

The appearance of the fire was very curious as flames were seen at the north and south ends of the rear of the building while in the central part there was only very little smoke. There was an iron staircase at the rear of the premises and this was ascended and the first water got to work. The Fire Float, Hongkew Co., and the French Fire Brigade under Lieut. Dantin were all summoned to the fray, the last-mentioned promptly responding to the call on their services. It was a battle royal when the struggle commenced. Over half a dozen firemen got inside the premises where they were met with flames overhead and on all sides. The attics on top were fiercely ablaze and slowly but surely the flames worked round to the front. After three hours hard work the S. F. B. had the fire in hand but it was not until well after midnight that danger was over as there was a stiff northerly breeze blowing. Between three and four o'clock in the morning the Commercial Pacific got a wire through to Manila announcing "All Well" after the fire.

Fortunately most of the valuable electrical apparatus was saved and for the time being the companies will be housed in the Chinese Telegraph Administration Building.

The firemen were helped by gangs of men off the American warships, the USS. Albatross and Galveston whose services were offered while towards early morning searchlights from both ships helped the firemen in their work.

The cause of the fire is being investigated and there are rumors of incendiaryism. The police are investigating and three Chinese are suspected.

The premises were fully insured but it is believed a number of curious which were destroyed were uninsured. Going down the Maloo to the fire a hose truck from the Victoria Station collided with a motor car near Kinross Road corner and both vehicles sustained damage. Fortunately no-one was hurt.

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the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, are obtainable of all chemists, also post free, 50 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

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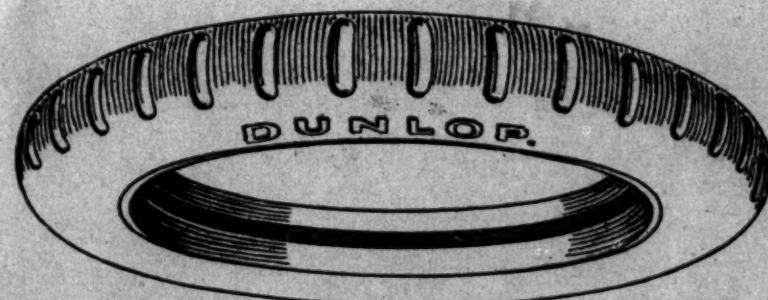
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you know quite well, the more care you take of your health, the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your worn cover is sound, it can be repaired and re-treaded by the

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Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

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It gives you—

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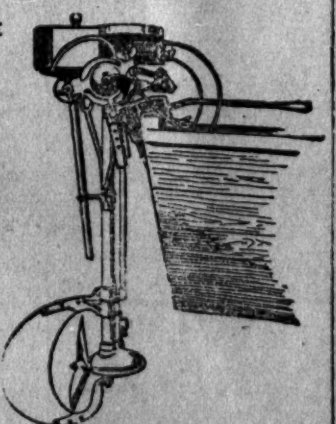
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Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

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SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

CAMELRY VICTORIOUS IN MAGHDABAH SURPRISE

Cover Difficult Ground at Rapid
Rate and Wreck Turkish
Redoubt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 31.—Reuter's special correspondent in Egypt states that the victory gained at Maghdabah was due to a masterly stroke of surprise. Camelry, mounted infantry and artillery covered twenty miles of difficult ground in four hours, mostly at a rapid trot across the sands. A portion of the garrison of El Arish had fallen back to a strong position at Maghdabah, consisting of several well-situated redoubts.

The action began at day-break. Our artillery speedily demolished one redoubt. The others, being in a more difficult position, resisted longer. The enemy hoisted the white flag at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Our casualties were comparatively insignificant.

Our present position menaces the enemy's railway communication and the remaining enemy garrisons in the Sinai Peninsula are, therefore, rapidly withdrawing.

NORWAY'S SHIP LOSSES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, December 31.—During 1916, Norway lost 272 ships of a total tonnage of 367,000 and a total value of 200,000,000 Kroner, which is, roughly, £10,000,000.

More Canadian War Credit For Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Ottawa, December 30.—Canadian bankers have furnished a further credit of £10,000,000 for the purchase of munitions in Canada for Great Britain, making a total of £50,000,000 thus provided.

73 SOLDIERS EXECUTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Chengtu, December 29.—Messages from Chungking state that Tai Kan has again postponed his departure for Chengtu. The Military Commander at Tatsienlu has executed 42 of the soldiers concerned in the looting last November and also 31 of the soldiers who mutinied last summer at Sinsinghsien and escaped to the border. This strong enforcement of military discipline is calculated to produce a good effect on the troops of the Marches.

FIELD MARSHAL'S BATON REWARD OF SIR D. HAIG

Other Noted British Leaders In
Battle Line Promoted, In-
cluding Gen. Smuts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 31.—The Gazette announces the following promotions for distinguished services in the field:

To be Field Marshal: General Sir Douglas Haig.

To be General: Lieut.-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson.

To be Lieut.-Generals: Major-General H. S. Horne, Major-General G. F. Milne, Major-General the Earl of Cavan, Major-General Sir L. E. Kiggell and Major-General Sir H. Gough.

To be honorary Lieut.-General: Major-General the Hon. Jan C. Smuts, Minister of Defence of the Union of South Africa and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in East Africa.

Elected to Congress, He Flies to Capital

Washington, November 30.—O. B. Bleakley, of Franklin, Pa., seventy years old, Representative-elect, this afternoon made an aeroplane flight from Philadelphia to Washington in his own biplane, piloted by Sergeant William C. Locker, of the United States Army.

Mr. Bleakley declared he was "the first man to come to Congress by aeroplane." About two hours were consumed in actual flying. The machine circled Washington Monument several times before alighting.

FIVE SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 31.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamers Zoroaster (3,303 tons), Alalaby (2,692 tons), Oronsay (2,761 tons), the Swedish steamer Meredillo (1,372 tons), the Norwegian steamer Nystrand, the British steamer Corwood (599 tons), the Norwegian steamer Ida (1,300 tons), three British and one Norwegian sailing ship.

Pope Saves 14 of 18 Condemned as Spies

Amsterdam, November 30.—According to the Telegraf the intervention of the new Nuncio at Brussels on behalf of Pope Benedict has resulted in saving fourteen of the eighteen persons condemned to death at Hasselt for espionage being executed. Those pardoned included the Burgomaster of Namur and two priests.

According to Le Nouvelles Mass-tricht correspondent, the espionage trials at Hasselt have not yet been concluded. Six Belgians, including two women, were condemned to death there during the last week.

England Regulates Quality of Its Flour

London, November 30.—The Board of Trade has issued an order which regulates the percentage of flour which may be milled from wheat, varying for the different qualities from 73 to 78 per cent. After January 1 only flour made in accordance with this schedule may be used for the making of bread or articles of food.

Another order fixes a maximum price not exceeding that of November 15, or, alternatively, that the price may not exceed by more than a specified amount the price which prevailed in the corresponding month before the war, this amount being two pence per quart. This order makes the maximum price approximately six pence (twelve cents) per quart.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These pills of steel keep a host of Martin's pills in the human system as the first sign of any irregularity of the system a steady dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Druggists sell them. Price 6/-.

CORRECT POSES

in Portraiture
Latest in mounts; artistic lighting.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

THE STAR GARAGE CO. wishes to announce that it is now prepared to handle expert automobile repairing, painting, electrical repairs and adjustments, etc., under foreign supervision. Prompt work at moderate rates. A call by phone will bring a representative to examine and estimate on any kind of repair work.

Sole Agents for Fisk Tires.

Phone West 197
125 Bubbling Well Road.

French Dreadnought Gaulois Torpedoed

Sinks in Half-an-hour From
U-Boat's Attack; Only
Four Lives Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 31.—A naval communique reports: The battleship Gaulois (11,000 tons; 18 knots; 650 men; completed 1899) was torpedoed by a submarine, in the Mediterranean, on the 27th and sank in half-an-hour. Owing to the discipline and coolness of all on board and the rapid arrival of patrol boats, only four of the crew were lost, of whom two were killed in the explosion.

HUNGARY CORONATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 31.—The coronation of the King and Queen of Hungary has been accomplished at Buda-Pest, with the ancient pomp and solemnities. Buda-Pest, December 30.—On the occasion of the coronation of the King and Queen of Hungary, Their Majesties were received at the Cathedral by the Cardinal-Primate and clergy and conducted to Loreto Chapel, where the king was robed in the mantle and girded with the sword of St. Stephen. From the Chapel, they proceeded to the High Altar, where they were enthroned amidst the Barons of the Empire. After the celebration of High Mass, Count Tusa crowned the King, who afterwards took the oath in the great square in front of the Cathedral, in the presence of the people and then proceeded to the Coronation Mound and waved the sword of St. Stephen towards the four quarters of the Empire, symbolising his guardianship of it.



Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Fochow Road.

News Brevities

As will be seen in an announcement in our advertising columns, Mr. E. Mortimer-Reid has taken in Mr. E. A. Slee, as partner. Mr. Slee, who is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, was formerly connected with the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. and is well known locally as an expert. His help will no doubt relieve Mr. Reid of some pressure in his work. In the accountancy practice which he has been carrying on for over eight years on his own account. The firm name is to be changed to Mortimer-Reid and Slee.

Tenders are open for frozen beef and mutton by the Headquarters Philippine Department, Office Department Quartermaster, Manila, P. I., until March 7, 1917, for about 5,000,000 pounds of beef and 100,000 pounds mutton. Further information on application to the above address.

Messrs. See Fong have entered into a contract with the Shanghai Gas Co. for the purchase of all surplus coke produced at the Gas Works, commencing January 1, 1917. All orders for coke, in future, should be addressed to the first named party.

On New Year's Day, Dr. and Mrs. John R. Hykes returned to their home, at No. 17 Sloocawell Road, which was occupied by Judge and Mrs. Lobinger during their absence in the United States.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard arrived in Shanghai last Sunday from Japan by the French Mail. Mr. Millard expects

to stay in Shanghai a fortnight before proceeding to Peking.

Captain Stevens, harbor master at Wenchow, has been transferred to Pagoda Anchorage.

The C. N. S. s. Tungchow arrived here on Sunday, reporting thick fixed ice in Tientsin River and weather very difficult.

Armed robbers were busy during the holidays, there being three robberies on Sunday night and one on Monday. Louisa, Bubbling Well and Wayside districts were visited but there were no very serious losses, shots being fired, in one robbery, which did no harm.

Owing to extensive alterations which are to be made at the Olympic Theater, the building will be closed for one month from today.

BRITISH REVENUE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 31.—The revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter which ended on December 31 totalled £129,217,712 as compared with £124,390,510 during the same period last year. The former total includes £43,443,000 excess profits duty.

Air-Flow
TALC
the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.
ASSORTED ODORS
Wistaria, Corylopsis, Lilac; also Borated, Baby Talc and Flesh Tint. Guaranteed Pure.
Talcum Puff Co., Mfrs.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Connell Bros. Company.
Original Agents,
Shanghai,
Hongkong and
Manila P. I.

QUICKEST TIME
MOST LUXURIOUS SERVICE
VIA THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
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NOW BOOKING FOR SPRING
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A FEW CHOICE CABINS STILL AVAILABLE
J. R. SHAW, L. E. N. RYAN,
GENERAL AGENT PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, AGENT.
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED
SHANGHAI.

YOU HAVE HEARD OF THE

A. H. FOX SPORTING GUNS!
THEY ARE HERE.
Fully Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable.
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SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

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SWEDISH PAPER

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Electric Radiators

Are absolutely ideal for all heating purposes. With Electric Heaters all the heat is used in the room, none is lost up the chimney as in the case with other fires.

There are No Fumes, No Smell.

Simply touch the switch and the heat is ready immediately.

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Golofina
Cigars.
"A WOMAN IS ONLY
A WOMAN, BUT
A GOOD CIGAR IS
A SMOKE."

Test the Truth of
Rudyard Kipling's
Lines by Trying a
Golofina Cigar.
By all who have tried them, it is recognized that
Golofina Cigars are, among 'Smokes,' the
Most Compatible to the Chinese Climate.
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Distributors,
Bristol & London.

ARRAS RUINS SADDEST OF ALL WAR MEMORIALS

Little But the Shell Perforated
Walls and the Cellars Of
Houses Left

By Joseph W. Gigg

British Headquarters in France. Arras has been called the most poignantly saddening memorial of the present war. I have visited many devastated areas in two trips to the British front this year, during which I have had an opportunity to skirt most of the line held by King George's armies. I have just visited Arras, and I acquiesce in the belief that it brings home the cruelties of war more than any town or city which I have heretofore visited. I have tried to imagine myself an American tourist and Arras as one of the memorials kept as it is for the view of the whole world.

"In ten years' time pilgrimages to it would amass to the French enough money to build another Arras," was the comment of one of my companions as we passed through its streets.

Hardly a house in the place but what has suffered from the German bombardments, especially the fierce bombardment of January and February, 1915. Where shells have not done actual damage, concussion has. In the cellars a few families still reside, despite the shells which fitfully are "lobbed over" by the Germans.

On the day of my visit no shells were hurled into the city, but guns were intermittently booming only a short distance away. A little girl scrutinised us as we passed the sadly battered remnants of the house in the cellar of which she was now forced to live. Near by was another house, the front of which had been entirely torn out, exposing some of the linen drying on a line in the attic, jam and other eatables in jars in a cupboard on the next floor; a bedroom with most of its furnishings still intact, and a chandelier hanging from a small piece of ceiling.

Arras might have been fought over yesterday, for pieces of shell and other paraphernalia of war are still in evidence through its thoroughfares.

A Century-Old Prison

We went into one building where, only very recently, have been found scribbled on the walls the names of a number of Englishmen who were kept there in prison little more than a century ago. I copied some of them, others having been marred by a bit of German shell that removed the lettering cut into the walls so many years ago. German soldiers had stayed in this building during their occupancy of the town, and I picked up on the floor a leaf from a German notebook indicating that one of them had been polishing up his knowledge of French. He had written a score of German words and their French equivalents on it.

But the names of the English prisoners. They were John Ellis, prisoner of war, 1806-1810; William Mill, William Wheatley and Thomas Aldeson, prisoners of war, 1809-1810; John Jamison, prisoner of war, August, 1806, and John Jones, prisoner of war, December, 1803.

If battlefields are already being leased for tourist purposes, what a profitable project it would be for some of these forehanded speculators if they could only obtain an option on Arras, gruesome as the thought of such profit-making is when the war is still before its very doors.

Wreckage on Every Hand

We walked through streets lined on both sides with ragged structures. Some were only frameworks for gigantic shell holes; others were nibbled here and there by smaller shells or shrapnel. Between the cobblestones in the street the grass was thriving, just as it was on the railroad tracks at the big station. We climbed piles of debris from

the cathedral and wended our way through some of the narrow streets until we came to a place where it was possible to enter the deep cheese cellars where, in peace times, thousands of cheeses are stored after being brought in from the country roundabout.

A smiling Frenchwoman who lives at the very entrance of one of these deep cellars took us into one, where we walked by candle light to a place where the light from above suddenly came through a shell hole. For three days and nights she and others with a number of children remained in one of these cellars, subsisting on raw potatoes. Her husband was killed by a shell as he stood on the sidewalk in front of their home.

People Still Cling to It

These people, who still tenaciously cling to the ruins of their home, find time for laughter. This woman asked if we were not afraid the woman would be torpedoed in making the cross-channel trip. It was suggested that the submarines were no such menace as frequent bombardment. She smiled and said the cellars were quite safe during such times, and, anyway, they were getting used to it.

On one of the main thoroughfares we stopped to have an open-air luncheon. We sat and chatted in this street, which in ordinary times was one of the most creditable in the city. Our conversation was the only thing to disturb its ghastly solemnity except the rustling of tree leaves and the intermittent shell fire going on within a few hundred yards of the outskirts of the place. Across the road a tin sign was flapping in the breeze, the only reminder of a once prosperous business. The sign was there but the building had practically been demolished.

It was with no sense of regret that we left Arras and gazed once more on open fields, fields dominated by German guns but being worked by old men, women and children.

Zanzibar Divine Is Witness of Atrocities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 29.—The Reverend Spanton, Principal of St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar, who has been a prisoner of the Germans in East Africa since the outbreak of the war till the capture of Tabora, has arrived in England.

Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, he gives a very painful account of the sufferings of the prisoners there, including men and women of superior rank and education. The Germans pursued a deliberate policy of degrading them before the natives. They made them clean native latrines, drag lorries and act as laborers to native workmen.

A near relative of an Indian maharajah was similarly treated. British women and men were herded together in iron sheds, without the smallest attempt at sanitation, with native sentries inside throughout the night.

This brutal treatment was only relaxed when the Germans saw that defeat was imminent.

U-Boat Shells Crew Of Sinking Steamer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 29.—An Admiralty communiqué narrates an outrage in which German savagery in torpedoing merchantmen appears to have reached its climax. It describes how the British steamer Westminster (4,342 tons) was proceeding to Port Said, when it was twice struck, without warning, by a submarine, when 180 miles from land. Four of the crew were killed. The s.s. Westminster sank in four minutes.

The submarine proceeded and shelled the officers and crew while they were escaping from the ship in her boats. The Master and chief engineer were

killed outright and the boat sunk and its other occupants are presumed to have been drowned.

The communiqué scathingly denounces the act of the crew of the submarine, which was carried out in cold blood.

RUMANIA'S MINISTRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 29.—Following the example of the Allies, Rumania has formed a National Ministry, which includes the prominent pro-Ally statesman M. Take Jonescu and several of his supporters.

U-Boat Crushes Its Escaping Victims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, December 31.—The survivors of the crew of the Danish steamer Hroptatyr (1,300 tons), which was torpedoed by the German submarine U-18, off Ushant, on the 22nd, give harrowing details of the occurrence. A heavy sea was running when the crew were ordered to leave the ship and the boats were lowered with difficulty.

One of them was nipped between the submarine and the steamer, the captain being crushed to death and his head severed from his body. Another of the crew was killed. The submarine took the rest of the crew on board.

A French destroyer rushed up and the submarine submerged and escaped a shell by inches. The submarine ultimately arrived at Zeebrugge.

V.C. FOR WOUNDED HERO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 31.—The Gazette announces that the King has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on Captain William Bloomfield, of the Scouts Corps, South African Mounted Brigade and Lieutenant Eugene Bennett, of the Worcester-shire Regiment.

When the first fine weather, owing to the death of his commander and heavy losses, Lieutenant Bennett advanced at the head of the second wave. By his personal example, valor and resolution, he reached the objective, with only sixty men and, although isolated, immediately consolidated the position, under a heavy flanking fire. Though wounded, he continued to direct and control the operations and set an example of cheerfulness and resolution. There is little doubt that, but for his personal courage, the attack would have been checked at the outset.

RECRUITING FROM JAILS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 31.—Germany has begun recruiting men for military service from the jails, excluding only habitual criminals.

RHEUMATISM'S PAINS. SOME KNOWN FACTS.

There are many things that are still unknown about rheumatism. Most treatment of the disorder are far from satisfactory, and though doctors realize this, nobody is more painfully aware of it than the sufferers themselves.

A tendency to rheumatism once established, the acute pains are liable to return with every spell of bad weather, showing that the poison is still in the blood, awaiting favourable conditions to become active and cause trouble.

One fact is known and acknowledged by all medical writers, and this is that the blood is rapidly thinned when the rheumatic poison invades it. Building up the blood by means of the well-known Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best remedy for rheumatism, as the blood so enriched is able to overcome or throw off the poisons of the disorder. Lumbago is, of course, rheumatism in the muscles of the back and loins and should be treated similarly.

Readers will no doubt be interested to learn of the success which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have had in the treatment of rheumatism in its various forms. At the first twinge, obtain a bottle of these pills from your dealer or if preferred, send \$1.50 for one bottle or \$3 for six to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE. If you need further information send a postcard to Book Dept., above address asking for free copy of a useful little Health Guide with hints on Rheumatism.

REAL WONDER SHIP IS NOW IN ITALIAN NAVY

The Tutt' Ali Travels At Speed
Three Times That Of
Fastest Liner

Rome, October 30.—Tutt' Ali is the name of Italy's youngest battleship. The name means "All Wings," and it is not badly chosen, for this ship dashes through the ocean at the rate of the fastest training ship that speeds across America. The inventors are in the Italian navy, and she was built in Italian shipyards with Italian machinery and of Italian steel. The inventors' names, the ship's tonnage, its present whereabouts, are all a dead secret. But the fact remains that "All Wings" in her trial trip did 800 miles at three times the rate of the fastest transatlantic ship.

Outruns a Torpedo

"During the trip," says an officer, "we were attacked by an enemy submarine. You would have laughed to see the torpedo fall several hundred yards clear of our stern, for we went so quick that no torpedo now being used could touch us. The torpedo catchers which escorted us were left far behind. In a few minutes all we saw of them was a bit of smoke."

This ship has stood her trials so well that more are in the stocks. Tutt' Ali is said to have joined the Adriatic Fleet.

As neither coal nor naphtha could be stored in large enough quantities to enable Tutt' Ali to travel at such a rate, the inventors had recourse to a combination of naphtha and compressed air. The naphtha passes through compressed air at such a terrific rate that it emerges in a state of pulverisation; it is then propelled into so-called boilers by means of atmospheric pressure, thus producing heat of from 1,500 to 1,800 degrees centigrade. Tutt' Ali has three turbines, which propel with a force of 8,400 h. p. each. The result is the terrific speed at-

tained and the general effect of a phantom ship. The safety valves throw off showers of water and pulverised naphtha, which turn bright purple in the sun as they fly upward. The ship shakes as though it were in a perpetual earthquake. Even hardened seamen have to learn to walk on Tutt' Ali. The steel lining would break with the vibration but for a special system of joints. The noise of the turbines is so great that nobody's voice can be heard. All orders are given by signal, as in the midst of a heavy bombardment. The ship leaves a high mountain of sea behind her.

Those who were able to take the first trip of 800 miles said it was very stirring and an experience they would not have missed for anything in the world. But there is no comfort about it. For easy travelling they prefer the old-fashioned transatlantic liner.

HONGKONG WAR SAVINGS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Hongkong, December 31.—A committee, consisting of Mr. E. H. Sharp, the Hon. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. C. Montagu Ede (Secretary of the Union Insurance Company of Canton), Mr. N. J. Stabb (of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors) is forming a War Savings Association for Hongkong and South China, similar to the Association in Shanghai.

CONTROL IRISH RAILWAYS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—The Government have taken over control of the Irish railways from today.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS DRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—Absolute prohibition will be enforced in Newfoundland from today.

THE BUTTER EMPORIUM.

Visit our Store, see the various kinds of Butter we sell, and you'll be convinced that this is the right place to go for your Butter needs.

Shaimin's Russian Provision Store,

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A Portable Typewriter in Handsome Leather Travelling Case.

Utmost Simplicity. Swift and Efficient. Minimum Size and Weight.

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THE REMINGTON JUNIOR

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SPORTS □ Latest News of Athletic World □ GOSSIP

35 Huntsmen Tell Sad Tale
Of Following Mr. Johnstone
Over Course at KiangwanLost in Mud and Rain; Ezra Brothers Again Lead
Way In; Rosewood beat Bornite Yesterday

New Year's Day! Lashings of rain, mud galore, a row of dejected mafios and blanketed ponies cowering in the lee of Burkill's Bungalow at Kiangwan. But the thirty-five supermen who turned up to do or die were in no way daunted by the inclement weather. Blithely they sang as waiting the word:—

"What's the use of worrying?
"It never was worth while
"So-o-o-o pack up your troubles
"In your old kit-bag,
"And smile, smile, smile.

And smile they did, like tigers before a meal! Mr. Martin Little wished the supermen, on behalf of the Master and Stewards, a happy New Year, which drew an appreciative howl and then warned the hunt that when paper was seen lying thick to so like mad. Then he sped the supermen on their way.

The last the spectators saw of them they disappeared into the twilight round the corner of a village, from whence, on the rain-lashed wind came the haunting refrain of: "What's the use of worrying?"

Where they went, what befell them, no man who lived through it is able to coherently tell. It is known they crossed the Railway Line, it is computed they jumped hundreds of jumps each bigger than the other, they know they fell like Autumn leaves, they say the going was like fly-paper, they say they ran and they jumped on a straight strong scent of four miles without pause, they thought the finish would be at Nanking or Fukow, it didn't matter where, even the Yangtze wasn't too big for them to try.

And at last the leaders ran off paper, enabling what was left of the supermen to gather together for the run home. How they ran home they can't say, but the few shivering spectators, who had done a little hunt of their own, side-slipping and skidding, including an exhibition of water-chute, by one Mr. Barnes, of New York, these shivering spectators were at last warmed to life by the sight of two and hounds working out the line over the Railway. As they came nearer to the flags they were seen to be that frequent constellation, The Heavenly Twins, No. 2 on Nomadic making mincemeat of No. 1 on Tipster.

Behind them, slowly crawling along, were several black dots which finally resolved themselves into the order as shown on the card. Then, silence!

Is this the lot, this small collection of mud-bedraggled supermen? No, there's some more coming, and with whoops and: "What's the use of worrying?" a contingent of five heavyweights appeared, headed by The Inimitable Spark, who was just recognisable.

More silence! Then, sadly and singly, other figures swathed in mud flitted through the flags. Last but not one came that robust heavyweight Mr. Fash. Nobody heard exactly what he said, but a distinct smell of brimstone was discernible in the atmosphere.

After twenty or so supermen had been gathered in, the flags were quietly folded and all stole away, leaving the balance of the supermen in the country, where they probably are yet.

Mr. Johnstone out-Johnstoned himself this occasion. In dry going the run would have been magnificent, but, as one superman said: "Mother Earth's bosom was soft, moist, demably sticky, nice to fall on, but like fly-paper to travel over!"

Mr. Johnstone's bag was not as large as usual. In the first Kiangwan hunt ever laid, he claimed 50 out of 57 starters. Yesterday he got only about 15. And why? A small field of supermen on super-ponies, no cold feet and every young fellow riding like the devil when he saw paper thick. But hard on the ponies. Many of them could only just crawl through the flags.

The question has been asked respecting Kiangwan Johnstone's hunt: "Is the 'unt' 'unting the fox, or is the fox 'unting the 'unt'?"

And the answer's a lemon! Anyway, Kiangwan has one great virtue. It makes the young fellows jump like blazes. The card read:—

1. Mr. J. I. Ezra, Nomadic.
2. Mr. L. Ezra, The Tipster.
3. Mr. W. Hill, Capercaille.
4. Mr. C. C. Boyd, Ye Illusionist.
5. Mr. W. Kent, All's Well.
6. Mr. E. McBain, Viator.

Yesterday's Hunt

The fierce rain of New Year's Day had given way yesterday to a keen north-easter, frost, ice and brilliant sunshine. A few hunting men thought that the country would be in a fit state to travel over, but, contrary to expectations, the going in the French country proved simply magnificent. The start was given out as Springfield and here, at 3 p.m., a very large choral field, including several classic ponies, assembled.

Promptly to time, the Master sent the hunt away, with his benedictions and trouble quickly manifested itself at the first jumps, neither the ponies nor the riders being warmed up and the initial jumps looked most uninviting. About half the hunt refused the first jump and it was quite some time before they all got over.

Away to the right over the Admiral's Road and so to the Hunt Bridge at London Town. No green paper was laid here, the idea of the foxes being to string out the hunt, so that every man could get a fair run at the World-without-End, but this laudable idea was defeated by some cold-footed leaders swerving, the result being a mix-up for those who would have jumped clean if they had had the chance.

Mr. Martin Little had a delightfully cool bath at this spot and several other gentlemen were observed crawling up and down the bottom, apparently seeking for eels. Those first over this obstacle made up their minds that the natural line for the foxes was the formidable Zigzag Jump, whereas paper swung round a lagoon, sharp left.

Thus the hunt imposed upon itself a long check, because none of them could quite understand foxes making out an original line. However, after dilly-dallying for some moments, the field was whooped on by that hard-working hound, Mr. Drakeford, who had nosed out the correct scent, over a very good cross jump, low to high and then a good gallop, through what was partly a mudhole and partly a jump, to a very clean water jump known as Jolly Jenkin, where several heavyweights "bought it."

Again swinging right-handed, the trail carried on over a line of peculiar shallow jumps known as the No. 2 Sausage Rolls and then along some high land to a very good and often jumped water jump which is unnamed and which, unfortunately, yesterday was crawled by the majority. From here to Babbacombe Ford and then straight towards the Paintbrush Tree, this section of the run ending in green paper at Sandfly Bridge.

Mr. Boyd, a newcomer, who apparently has not read the rules, plunged breast high through Pagoda Creek and finished up breast high in the mud on the opposite bank, only managing to extricate his pony by the time the last man had crossed the bridge.

Hence to a wade on the left and then single file through the village, where, to bring the hunt together, the foxes had laid a check between two lagoon ends. Mr. Rowe's knowledge of the country enabled him to take advantage of the rest of the hunt and away he went, followed by the crowd, over Grayrigg's Neck, straight over a grand galloping country, with nice little paddy bunds of two feet high or so, towards the Wiggly-Waggly Creek, which makes very good jumping this season and was very creditably negotiated, twenty abreast.

A very slight check ensued after this and a hot scent was picked up over Jim's Joys platform, down the line of small jumps on the left, sharp right to the Serpentine, over the Via Media platform and then a magnificent gallop of about a mile to the flags, which were planted at a big dry cut about half a mile from the start.

It was a very stiff fight between Rosewood and Bornite, the former gaining the victory by about two lengths, though at one time it looked as though Bornite had him. Close on their heels came Mr. Whitmore on Viking and Mr. Boyd on Cap'n Stormalong.

Then, after a slight pause, came the rest of the hunt, whooping it up for all they were worth. The run was voted a most capital one after the terrors of New Year's Day. The foxes, having this in mind, had decided to leave out such formidable obstacles as the Zigzag Jump, which fact was duly appreciated by most of those who went through.

Owing to a protest, the Stewards reserved final decision on the finishing card.

Basket Ball

Red Sox started the year well by knocking out the Helena basketball team in a spirited game played at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium on New Year's night. The score was 34 to 28.

The weather was wet and cold enough to prevent many of the fans getting round, but as it was the bleachers were full of spectators, including quite a number of ladies, and the gallery also was packed with interested Chinese students of the Y.M.C.A.

As an opening game a contest was arranged between the Y.M.C.A. Training Directors, and the "Leaders," in which the former won by 17 to 12. The line-up in this game was as follows:

Training Directors:	Leaders:
Yao	F
Kao	F
Tau	C
Liu	G
Chen	G
Nine o'clock found the Red Sox and Helena teams ready and eager for the match, and when Mr. Swan, who undertook the duties of Umpire, blew his whistle, the opposing sides took up their positions as follows:	

Red Sox:	Helena:
Nichols (Capt.) F. J. Collins	Morrison
Morrison	F. J. Macdonald
Hykes	C. J. Montgomery
Britton	G. J. Gans
Woods	G. J. Lundy (Capt.)

At half time Lundy of the Helena team exchanged positions with Macdonald.

In view of the closeness of the last game between these two teams played at the Town Hall, nobody certain as to which side would come out victorious, and betting was about level, with possibly some odds in favor of Helena. Enthusiasm therefore ran high as each team scored its goals, and everybody watched keenly up to the end of the game. In fact, within five minutes of the finish the score stood at 26 all.

In the first half, Helena guarded the northern basket, and relying on their previous win, started the game pressing on to the Red's field, but several attempts at goal were either unsuccessful or foiled by good work on the part of the backs, Woods and Britton, who time after time frustrated the attempts of Macdonald and Collins at Red's basket.

Morrison, seizing an opportune moment, dropped the first goal in the game, and was followed soon after by Hykes. The Helena team not content with this turn against them got Gans up to the net twice after that, equalising the score. Nichols followed with a basket, and Morrison, getting the ball again brought it home with a sky-scraper. Hykes got the next chance at the basket, and Nichols further increased the score for the Reds. A nice pass from Britton got the ball once more into Hykes' hands and he shot in the last goal before half time was called. The scores then stood at 19-10 in favor of the Red Sox.

After an interval of 10 minutes, play was resumed. Helena rushed again, and for a time it looked as if the marines would put it over the local team, for they were scoring one after another: Macdonald getting the first basket, followed by Lundy and Collins. Another two baskets from Macdonald brought the score right up, but Woods advanced his side with a goal, while Morrison helped with another one.

At this stage Macdonald got his arm hurt and had to be relieved by Hollister. The breathing spell seemed to buck up the sailors, for immediately after their captain landed another couple of goals, levelling the scores, which read 26 all. A foul goal converted by Nichols again got Reds ahead, and their captain increased the lead by adding a further 2 baskets. Helena rallied but could only get in one goal which was beautifully placed by Lundy from a difficult angle to the left at a considerable distance from the basket. The scores for the second half were 18 to 15 in favor of the Helena and the final count totalled 34 to 28 points against them.

Summary of Scores:
Field Goals:—Lundy 4, Nichols 4, Hykes 3, Macdonald 3, Morrison 3, Gans 2, Collins 2, Woods 1.

Foul Goals:—Nichols 12, Lundy 6, Foul Tries:—Lundy 8, Nichols 8, Gans 1, Collins 1.

A match will take place at the Rowing Club Gymnasium at 6 o'clock this evening, between "B" Co. and the Shanghai Rowing Club. The teams are:

B Co.—Melville, Crocker, Lanning, Ambrose and Pocken.
S.R.C.—Gardner, Wanostrocht, Merrill, Neff, Ericson, Olsen.
At the Town Hall, at 8 o'clock this evening, the Red Sox will play the Portuguese Company, S. V. C.

New Year's Race

W. Hill, up on The Goldfinch, registered the initial win on the New Year Cup on Monday.

The race was an excellent one and the war funds benefitted to the extent of about \$1,500.

There was a large and happy crowd despite the wet weather and the race was run in fine time considering the track. The result was as follows:—

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's dun The Goldfinch, Mr. Hill 1
Mr. Cle's grey Rushlight, Mr. Sleep. 2
Messrs. Toeg and Speedman's brown Ohio, Mr. Heard 3
Also ran:—Daisyfield (Morrise), Ravensfield (Knoll), Freckles (Dalglish), Flash Joe (Johnstone), and Blackford (Cobbett).

Three-quarters of a length: Three lengths.

Times:—First quarter, 34 1-5; half mile, 1:07 2-5; three quarters, 1:40 3-5; mile, 2:17 3-5.

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1st Prize 168, 2nd Prize 405, 3rd Prize 60.
Moller's colors led into the straight but Hill came through on the rails to win while Ravensfield was a very fine fourth.

CHORAL WORKS

Rehearsals will commence in March next or the performance of unaccompanied works written for a chorus similar to that formed last year when 8-part motets of Cornelius and Tchaikovsky were sung in the Cathedral.

As before, practices will be on Tuesdays, during March and April, at 5.15 (ladies) and 6 p.m. (gentlemen), in the Cathedral School.

Secular works by modern British composers have been chosen:—Vaughan Williams' recent choral arrangement of "Five English Folk Songs" and Rutland Boughton's "The City" (choral poem). Copies of these works for a chorus of fifty will be ordered by wire should sufficient support in the number of singers be forthcoming within the next few days. Arrangements are in the hands of a committee consisting of the Very Reverend Dean Walker, M.A., Mrs. N. G. Maitland, Mr. H. F. Bell and Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus.Bac. (conductor).

Names should be sent to Mr. Hurry, care of Church House, or at Flat A, 31b Kiangse Road.

It is feared that the sacred motets by Bachmannoff and others cannot arrive in time for the Spring series of rehearsals, but these may be commenced after the Summer.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 3, 1917

Complete Text of President
Wilson's Peace Note

Following is the full text of President Wilson's peace note, as presented to the Belligerent Powers. It was presented to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs by the American Minister, Dr. Reinach, for the information of the Chinese Government. The note was presented to all neutrals for their information, and is as follows:

THE President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to your Government a course of action which he hopes that your Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for the early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine the best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It is in fact in no way associated with them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only consider entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future. He would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be acceptable to him as another if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this, and against aggression or selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity, and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and the Govern-

ment of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world, of the peril of wrong and violence, is as great as that of any other people or Government. They stand ready, and even eager, to cooperate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated.

The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same thing on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either severally avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definite results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end.

It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerents, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world.

Correspondence

Ernest Horwitz?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—With reference to the article from the New York Times appearing in today's issue, I beg to point out that the man Ernest Horwitz (?) who is supposed to have written it and who signs himself as former Lecturer in Sanskrit and Indian Languages, Dublin University, Trinity College, does not seem to have held such a position. For curiosity sake I should be glad if you would verify the fact that he was at any time connected with the college in which I have been a student for several years.

According to my records, which are up to date, the names of past Pro-

Stage Managing Best
Training For Playwright
(The Mysteries of Pleasing the Fickle Audience Revealed By
Winchell Smith, Who Learned His Art Behind the Scenes)

No playwright, "said Winchell Smith," should try to make blindness comic or deafness pathetic. I have seen both these things attempted, and the attempts were a failure. I saw a vaudeville act put on in which there was a joke the point of which was the blindness of one of the characters, and it was hissed off the stage.

"And I've never seen deafness regarded by an audience as anything but a joke. The fact that a conversation going on upon the stage is inaudible to one of the actors on the stage always strikes the audience as funny. I remember a play in which a Judge delivered a long harangue about the prisoner brought before him, accusing him of being all sorts of a scoundrel. According to the plot of the story, a word of explanation from the prisoner would have cleared him, but he was deaf and could not hear what the Judge said. The situation was supposed to be tense with pathos, but the audience began to laugh, and play went bang! People of subnormal mentality can be used on the stage with humorous effect, as in 'The Misleading Lady' and 'Mister Antonio,' but to do this requires great skill on the part of the playwright and the actors."

These practical suggestions as to the dramatic uses of physical and mental deformities came out in the course of a conversation I had recently with the co-author of 'The Boomerang' and 'Turn to the Right'—a conversation remarkable for the way in which his successful young playwright avoided generalities and dealt with the actual

mechanics of dramatic construction and production. Mr. Smith is not a man of many theories; he obtained his knowledge of his craft by long and hard experience. He knew the stage from the point of view of the actor and the manager before he had written a line for it, and he strongly believes in the value of this sort of training.

"I suppose," he said, "that every playwright believes in the value of the preparation that he himself has received. When I was a boy I had no idea of writing plays. I went into the grain business with my father in Hartford, Conn., but I didn't make good. So I came to New York when I was 20 years old."

"In entered a school of dramatic arts. I was much discouraged when I saw that candidates for admission to this school had to pass examination. Ben Roeder was manager then, and I went to him in great trepidation and asked him if he thought I had sufficient knowledge and ability to pass the examination. He said that he thought I would have no difficulty in passing the examination if I had the requisite tuition fee of \$300. I had just about that and I passed the examination and the \$300—and I never regretted it."

"Ever since I left I have been associated with the stage in one relationship or another. I acted in Charles Frohman's companies for ten years, from 1894 to 1904. Then I joined Arnold Daly and produced with him 'Candida' and other Shaw plays, becoming stage director. I did not begin to write play until 1906."

"And I can't think," said Mr. Smith, "of any better way than this

(Continued on Page 7)

fessors of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology are:—

- 1853 Rudolph Thomas Siegfried.
- 1863 Carl Friedrich Lotner.
- 1871 Robert Atkinson, died 1907.
- 1908 Mark Collins.
- 1913 Hugh Canning.

I have studied Sanskrit under Messrs. Atkinson and Collins and would have certainly heard of such an individual had he been a Lecturer in T. C. D.

Again, it is not at all likely that a Professor or Lecturer of T. C. D. would have expressed himself in such a way about MacNeill. Possibly Horwitz (?) was one of the Lecturers in the University College, Dublin, which is a totally different institution. Apologising for taking up your time in this matter, enclosing my card, I remain, dear sir,

M. A. TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
Shanghai, December 30, 1916.

Note: A number of articles signed by Horwitz have appeared in The New York Times, and it seems likely that if there was any doubt concerning his identity and work The Times would have been notified. However, we are forwarding our correspondent's communication to The Times for investigation.

For An Irish Co., S.V.C.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir:—The suggestion put forth in Sunday's CHINA PRESS regarding the formation of an Irish Co., S.V.C., should meet with the hearty approval of Irishmen in Shanghai.

The avowal of some of the St. Patrick's officials that there were not enough of them to form a Co. is not very convincing in the light of the recent formations of Austrian and Italian Companies. According to the last census returns (contained in the Municipal Gazette, Nov. 15, 1915) the total number of adult Italian males resident in the Foreign Settlement was 53. The Austrians totalled 52. Those nationalities each number less than a third of the total members in the St. Patrick's society; and besides there are numbers of Irishmen in Shanghai not members of the national society. Now what Italians and Austrians have accomplished so well, surely Irishmen—with four or five times their number—will not consider themselves incapable of doing.

In my opinion, you "touched the spot," in stating that Shanghai's "considerable amount of the coldest water" could only be tapped in one direction, viz., by appealing to sentiment. A man no longer in the twenties, and who will not be caught by the glamor of the uniform, will find his interests in volunteering very much stimulated when there is an opportunity of joining a national Co. There he will hear the home jokes cracked again, and—for a brief time—be again transported into the atmosphere of his early home life: in a manner impossible in other circumstances. The present at the last St. Patrick's meeting will fully understand my meaning.

Apologising for trespassing on your

on your time, which, judging from the expressions of opinion that I've heard, will not be the only time required of you in connection with correspondence on this subject,

Yours, etc.

Shanghai, Jan. 2, 1917.

Indigent Women's Work

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir: I want to make an appeal through your paper for the socks made in the Indigent Women's Work Room, and to explain in as few words as possible, what the latter is and does.

Mrs. Merriman and I felt that any of these poor women here, given the opportunity, would work. So we began teaching them to make socks and shirts for the war and giving fine sewing to those who could do it. The latter things are being sold gratuitously at the Industrial Mission in the Nanking Road, which has given us every possible help, and that part of our work is now self-supporting. Orders for fine sewing, mending linen, drawn-work, hem-stitching, etc., etc., are gladly taken for us by Miss Huber.

We try to make each woman self-supporting; i.e. we give her work amounting to \$3.00 per week. We have calculated that a woman with a family to look after (most of these women have home ties that prevent their going out to work) cannot do more than from 4 to 5 pairs of socks a week and we have paid 75 cents per pair. We fully realise that this is more than Chinese labor, but charity comes into this as well. Since we began in March, 1915, we have made 12,141 pairs of socks and 6,322 shirts, surgeons' overalls, etc., mostly for the Volunteer Department of the British Women's Work Association, which has supplied us with materials. The cost of making these things has, of course, been paid from our funds, with the exception of ten cents a pair for socks, paid us by the British Women's Work Association during two months of last summer.

Through the very great kindness of friends and with the help of two entertainments, we have managed to keep things going. Now the call is greater than ever and our funds are very, very low.

As will have been seen in the British Women's Work Report, the new Sock Department depends largely on us for its supply and will in future pay us ten cents a pair towards the making. Since the stopping of relief by the Charity Organisation Committee, local poor relief is at a very low ebb and each week we have new women sent us for help. We have now 75 women working.

Mrs. Merriman, to my great sorrow, has been obliged to stop the active work. Her loss would be irreparable but for Miss McMurray, who kept the room open for us this summer and who has most kindly consented to do the work in her place. Our great thanks are also due to Mrs. C. R. Burkill and Miss Michael who helped us last winter.

If anyone who is interested would come any Wednesday morning to 40 Dixwell Road at 10.30 a.m., we will gladly show them the work done.

A certain number of very kind people have been contributing monthly for the continuation of the work. \$5.00 provides for 100 pairs and \$10.00 for 200 pairs per month. If you would help in this way, please send your contribution to the Indigent Women's Work Room, 40 Dixwell Road, Shanghai.

MRS. WHEELLOCK.

Why Not Harness The Whole Of Britain?

Some Suggestions By a Member of Parliament

By Claude Lowther, M.P.
The German Government is harnessing its empire.

The whole nation is being mobilised.

The Cologne Gazette contains some comments on this great undertaking which seem to me well worth examining, because they apply with startling similarity to our own country.

In this thirty year of the war there is no one who does not admit that our War Minister hit the nail on the head when he said we could not win his gigantic struggle for our existence if we did not exert the tremendous efforts of our enemies. What English statesman could not, owing to English selfishness, put through, the German Government is now setting to work to do—viz., applying in practice the principle that in times of war the individual is nothing and the State everything. The manufacture of munitions has assumed such size that a disproportionately large number of men capable of bearing arms will be lost to the Army if substitutes are not produced. Also the continually increasing organisation of the provision of food demands a growing army of helpers. Hard necessity, therefore, forces the undeniable modern right to be turned into a literal one, and the placing in the service of the State the laboring forces of civilians. We greet general conscription as a symbol of the people that has been welded together."

We have had over two years' experience of what German organisation can achieve, of what their peculiar talent for adaptation and economy can produce, and, however they boast, the action they are now taking is well within their powers.

They are a people deeply patriotic, drilled and disciplined, who realise the desperate position which will threaten them next year, and who with united resolve are determined to prepare a force of men and munitions so immense and overwhelming that their enemies shall be staggered and crushed. Their prisoners they have made to work on the land and in their factories; in the countries they occupy, Belgium and Poland, they have organised industries, they have skinned their resources and utilised their men—and women. And now themselves, every single one of them of every rank, of every class, young and old, is to be enrolled in order more thoroughly and effectively to prepare the mountains of munitions, the forests of guns, the ships, the submarines, and the whole vast paraphernalia of war.

And we, the chief partner of our Allies, on whom they implicitly depend for war supplies and equipment of every kind—what is our answer to this significant step? What is to be our counter-move to these fresh and menacing preparations? Surely the hour has struck when we too should discover our strength, organise our illimitable resources—in a word, harness the nation by allotting to every man and woman of serviceable age the task for which he or she is best suited.

A National Index
Eight months ago I urged the Prime Minister (in the House of Commons) to introduce immediate legislation to compel every man and every woman between the ages of sixteen and sixty to enrol themselves (under a penalty of imprisonment for evasion) upon a national register which would schedule their various trades, callings, and vocations. This innovation would not have bound the State to employ the many useless individuals who must necessarily have been automatically grouped in, but it would have supplied a national catalogue and index of every form of labor and energy which, as necessarily arose, could have been diverted from private into public service.

It would have classed and graded according to their capabilities all men and women between the ages of sixteen and sixty, clearly defining their callings, knowledge, and experience. It would have provided an argument so potent for compulsory industrial labor that general conscription would have long ago been accepted in this country as the rational and logical corollary to compulsory military service.

My suggestion in the House of Commons was dismissed with a wave of the hand by the Prime Minister, who pronounced it to be impracticable, though on that very day Mr. Balfour had excused himself for not building more ships because workmen were lacking. And yet from John o' Groat's to Land's End firms of contractors and builders were employing countless workmen, engineers, carpenters, artificers, thousands of workmen both skilled and unskilled—for their own private ends.

Surely it is little short of criminal—since the staggering fact was flashed upon the world that nothing but our ships stood between our people and slavery—to stint our Navy and Merchant Marine for the aggrandisement of the private contractor and jerry-builder.

How much longer will anemic Ministers shrink from inevitable issues and granite facts? How much longer will they endeavor to reconcile the stark horrors of red war with the selfish little pleasures and conveniences of life? The fact of the matter is that Ministers have all along misjudged the spirit of the people. They have belittled their patriotism and minimised the sacrifices of which they are capable.

When a tiny War Office called a life shrilly for recruits it was overwhelmed in the Niagara-like torrent of volunteers, which surprised no one more than the little, short-stemmed man, with the brains in his whiskers, who found themselves (by the very rotation of crops) managing an institution which called for the greatest directive ability in the world.

Need of Compulsion
From their narrow, watertight

compartments in Whitehall they trained and directed, often with arrogant ignorance, the Army which was to save the world. All the time, both from Whitehall and Downing-street, those in authority have approached great, towering problems with blinkered brains, impatient of criticism, intolerant of suggestions, and always mistrusting the people whose real spirit they never reflected.

The inadequate scheme put forward by Mr. Runciman so timidly—the self-laudatory criticisms of Sir John Simon—the apologetic explanations and statements of other members of the Government—make one realise with sadness how utterly remote these men are from the realities of war, and how even after all we have experienced they still misjudge the temper of the nation, just as they belittle the might of Germany and the dogged determination of a desperate people.

Almost two years passed before an enlightened Press, led by Lord Northcliffe, succeeded in forcing the Government to introduce compulsory military service. Armchair pessimists predicted the measure would never be accepted by the country, since the spirit of compulsion was alien from our character and traditions.

But the people recognised its necessity. The principle which the measure enshrines has without a doubt been accepted by an almost unanimous nation; and that principle holds good for all persons and all services, whether military or otherwise.

I demand for this country what far-sighted Germany has recognised as vital to her existence—compulsory industrial labor. There is nothing illogical or harsh in this demand—nothing that anyone in earnest about winning the war could object to. For surely if it is just and right to compel a man to shoulder his rifle and enter the ranks, it cannot be unjust or illogical to compel another man, better suited for the work, to enter the workshop and fashion the rifle for his brother to carry.

Today no one in the enjoyment of

health should be allowed to continue a drudge upon the nation. Idleness is a luxury the country can no longer afford.

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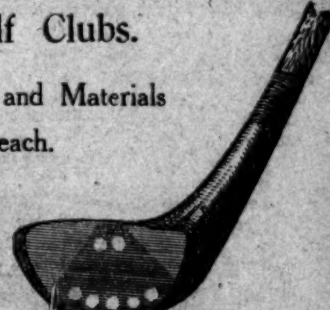
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Stage Managing Best Training for Playwright

(Continued from Page 6)

to learn how to write plays. Perhaps it wouldn't work out so well as a preparation for writing plays of serious intellectual content. And yet Shakespeare was an actor and a showman before he was dramatist. Certainly this sort of experience teaches a playwright what to avoid.

"Of course, I didn't start in my work on the stage with the deliberate purpose of getting practical education to help me in writing plays. But after I began to write them I realized that this experience was of great benefit to me.

"For a while I read plays for the Shuberts. I read all the stuff that came in from unknown people. At night I managed the Herald Square Theater.

"When I was reading these manuscript plays I saw many times daily how the writers defeated their own purposes by their ignorance of what every stage manager knows. The plays might be well written from a literary point of view, and yet have technical faults that would make their production impossible.

"One very common thing for the amateur writer to do was to write a scene for a woman, putting the time in the late afternoon, and then have her receive dinner guests in a different gown from the one she had

been wearing. I would find that the author had given her 'two speeches'—that is, ten seconds—in which to dress.

"But I had in mind a more typical and more serious error of the amateur dramatist. That is, beginning a play with long explanatory speeches that a stage manager knows in an instant would not be listened to by the audience. A stage manager knows that in order to hold the attention of the audience their curiosity must be aroused in the very first moments of the play. I knew this before I had written a page of play. I learned it by playing and by stage managing.

"Let us take a specific case. If a play began with, let us say, two people on the stage holding a conversation, the purpose of which was to explain to the audience who the heroine was and that she was in some kind of trouble, and that this trouble had been caused by the father of the young man with whom she was in love—well, in such a case as this it would be necessary for the two actors in their dialogue to speak of at least three characters, the girl, the young man, and his father.

"Now, the audience, having come to see this play, and knowing nothing about it except what they have learned from the program, cannot be expected to get enough information from this dialogue to realize who the three characters are who are in this difficulty and to recognize them when they come on the stage. An actor who has played a number of parts, or a stage manager who has rehearsed plays, cannot help knowing this. He must have found this out long ago; he must have rehearsed plays that began in this way. He must know that the audience won't

get this sort of thing; the audience will talk and read programs while this kind of dialogue is going on.

"One of the first things that a playwright with a practical stage experience thinks of is the fact that he must use some trick to arouse the curiosity of the audience in the first two or three minutes of the play. If he once does this, and gets the audience really interested in what the characters are talking about, he will get his ideas before every one in the house."

"I asked Mr. Smith how he would deal with the situation he had described—how he would have his two hypothetical characters explain the affair of the girl, her lover and the lover's father without the use of long speeches.

"How would I deal with that situation?" he said. "Well, that would require some thought, of course. Let us say that one of the characters on the stage is a lawyer and the other a woman friend of the girl. The dialogue might begin by the lawyer's saying: 'You played a nice trick on me today! You kept me waiting two hours after my usual time for leaving the office.'

"The woman might reply: 'And you didn't see her?'

"The lawyer might answer: 'Not a sign of her.'

"After these speeches the audience would be ready to listen carefully for the girl's name. And when she came on the stage they would know who she was.

"That's one instance out of a thousand of the kind of benefit that a playwright gets from actually playing and managing. He learns that dialogue will not hold the attention of the audience unless it first arouses its curiosity."

"Then you think," I said, "that work as a manager and as an actor is better training for the young dramatist than such a course in the construction of plays as that which Professor Baker gives at Harvard?"

"Not at all," said Mr. Smith. "I am very strong for Professor Baker. But I believe that an ambitious playwright would do well to follow a course in the theory of dramatic construction with practical work in the theater."

"But suppose he could get only

one of these preparations," I suggested, "which would he find more useful?"

Mr. Smith did not answer for a moment. At length he said thoughtfully: "Well, if he could get only one of these things, I am inclined to think that work in the theater would do him more good than classroom work. But I am saying this in ignorance, for I know of Professor Baker's work only from talking with his pupils and from hearing him lecture."

"But Professor Baker knows a great deal that many of us playwrights who have had no preparation outside the theater would do well to learn. For instance, I found out from him, in the course of a few lectures, that only a few dramatists could tell what the plays they were writing or had written were about. The three plays I had written before I heard him lecture—what were they about? For the life of me, I couldn't tell."

"Of course, a playwright always knows the story of his play, its plot, characters, setting, dialogue, and the rest. But he needs also to grasp firmly the basic idea that he is writing about, and never lose his hold on it."

"Often it's a terribly hard thing for a dramatist to explain what his play is about. You see in criticisms of plays that the dramatic critics of New York newspapers often have very different ideas of the basic idea of a play. They agree as to the story, but they disagree as to the basic idea. In 'The Boomerang' Mapes and I had great difficulty until we found the basic idea of the play."

I asked Mr. Smith if he agreed with those critics who say that, as a result of the attendance at the moving pictures, audiences are less willing to make any intellectual effort than ever before.

"Audiences," he replied, "are

growing neither more intelligent, nor less intelligent. But the more the playwrights struggle to make their plays reasonable, the more the audiences will expect of them. Certainly the audience does not accept them as they are."

tainly the audience does not accept them as they are. Joyed thirty years ago, plays many of which were lacking in reason and order."

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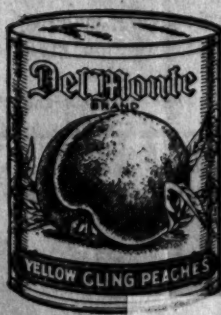


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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, December 29.—Today's Rubber prices were:—
 Plantation First Latex:
 Spot: 2s. 11½d. paid.
 January to June: 2s. 11½d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Very quiet.
 Last Quotation, London, Dec. 28:—
 Spot: 3s. 6d. paid.
 January to June: 3s. 6d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Very quiet.
 London, December 30.—Today's Rubber prices were:—
 Plantation First Latex:
 Spot: 3s. 6d. paid.
 January to June: 3s. 6d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Steady.
 Last Quotation, London, Dec. 29:—
 Spot: 2s. 11½d. paid.
 January to June: 2s. 11½d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

December Rubber Outputs

The December output of dry rubber from the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, was 42,595 lbs.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, December 29.—Today's Metal prices were:—
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. 139 0 0
 American Electrolytic 99 00
 90% Copper f. o. b. 148 10 0
 Lead L. B. & I. f. per ton. Nominal.
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 30 0 0
 Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1a. Extra in flask) 18 15 0
 Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales 0 31 0
 Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%) 17 ¼d.
 Standard Tin (Cash) 178 10 0
 Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 49 10 0
 Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. 26 5 0
 Standard Tin (3 Months) 180 10 0

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return for the month of December, 1916, and for 12 months ended December 31, 1916, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:—

Gross Receipts.....	\$135,850.87	\$127,835.35
Loss by currency depreciation..	27,899.48	38,596.53
Effective Receipts.....	\$108,951.41	\$89,238.82
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.....	21.58	27.83
Car miles run.....	345,231	305,883
Passengers carried.....	6,213,899	5,663,584
12 months ended 31st December.	1916	1915
Gross Receipts.....	\$1,537,577.53	\$1,348,288.16
Loss by currency depreciation..	387,559.61	362,368.77
Effective Receipts.....	\$1,150,017.92	\$985,919.39
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.....	26.72	28.58
Car miles run.....	3,803,980	3,344,998
Passengers carried.....	69,089,432	59,749,710

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The outputs of crude oil for December 29, 30 and 31 and Jan. 1, were 113, 111, 100 and 89 tons respectively."

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'PUSS IN BOOTS'

"Puss in Boots" went as merrily as ever last night at the Lyceum. "Wun Lung" has returned from Ningpo and his lesson on cookery needs hearing to be appreciated.

The "Broken Doll" is another new number and in the hands of Mrs. Poskitt, assisted by a neat little chorus, it went with a fine swing.

On Saturday night a great audience simply yelled for more and at the final curtain yells of: "Win-grove!" drew a nice little speech, in which the veteran producer reminded all that the show had a purpose—the Allied Red Cross Funds—and he gave a motto: "Book often and early."

PLAN AIR MINISTRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, December 30.—The Daily Telegraph states that the Government has decided to form an Air Ministry, with ample powers. The Air Minister will probably be a peer.

£8,000,000 FOR SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Paris, December 29.—The Chamber has authorised the State to advance eight million pounds sterling to ship-owners, for the construction and purchase of ships.

FRENCH CIVILIANS CALLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Paris, December 29.—A Bill has been introduced to the Senate, providing for the mobilisation of civilians between the ages of 17 and 60 and the organisation of national labor in France and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
 London, December 29.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—
 Consols 2½% for account... \$ 55
 Cheques on London at Paris.
 Fr. 27.30
 T. T. on London at New York
 G. \$ 4.76 ¼

Bar Silver (Spot)..... 36 ¼d.
 Bank of England Rate of Discount..... 6%
 Market rate of Discount..... 5½%
 Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. 19.55d.
 Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal..... 7.35d.
 Cotton: Mid-American Spot. 19.63d.
 Plantation Rubber December.
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 Ceylon Tea..... 11½d.

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PACKING BOX BEAUTIFIED
MRS. CHISHOLM'S THEMEWoman's Club Hears Address
On Artistic Treatment
Of Commonplace

Mrs. Louise Brigham Chisholm who has achieved international renown in the application of artistic principles to the commonplaces of everyday life, especially furniture, was the speaker of the day at the American Woman's Club which met in the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon. The hostesses at the tea which precedes all sessions of the club were Mesdames George A. Finch and Wilbur, assisted by ladies of the Y.M.C.A.

After the usual business meeting of the board of directors of the club, its members were called to order by the President, Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobingier, who introduced Mrs. Herbert Webb, former recording secretary of the club, who delivered a message from the women's clubs of St. Louis from whence Mrs. Webb has recently returned. Then Mrs. Chisholm was introduced and held the attention of the club members for more than an hour with her recital of the way in which an idea, that has as its basis an ideal can grow.

Lacking lantern slides, Mrs. Chisholm used a number of superb photographs supplemented with articles that have appeared in various magazines regarding her work. These were circulated through the audience to illustrate her address. The photographs will be used in a new book which is to be brought out soon by the Century Company which has published other works on artistic topics from her pen.

Mrs. Chisholm, at the outset, corrected the impression that box furniture had anything to do with barrel chairs and other warping of inanimate objects to uses for which they never were intended. She stated that her work from the time when the idea came to her as a girl student in Pratt Institute, was to use common materials in the production of artistic furnishings so that those of slender means who could not afford the expensive and often hideous furniture of the black walnut and haircloth or burlap and fumed oak eras in household disfigurement could live in artistic surroundings which they themselves might construct at little expense.

"It is called box furniture," she said, "because the basis of many articles is the common packing box of which \$3,000,000 worth are burned every year in the United States and upwards of a million dollars worth in the United Kingdom where they are more saving than in America. What first started me in early youth was the continual sight of expensive but inartistic and inefficient furniture that was typical of the American home. Mothers were bending over tables that were of the wrong height, or running their legs off in the kitchen to get things that should have been within easy reach; the governess and nursemaid were trying to interest their charges in an inartistic frieze or a dollhouse that the child could not enter and, generally speaking, those who might wish to furnish their houses in an artistic manner were deterred by the expense which even the smallest articles of proper design must cost.

"That this condition has been somewhat changed and that the people of the United States as well as those in many foreign countries are reaching a higher level in furnishings at less expense is shown by the success which has attended some exhibitions of furniture made under my plan. At the Panama-Pacific exposition there were seven rooms in the Palace of Education that were from seven houses that I have designed and the large number of visitors led the Department of Mines to place at my disposal an entire house all the rooms of which were replicas of those which had been designed since the first Child's Welfare Room was exhibited in New York and which led to an invitation from the Dutch government to exhibit a similar one at the exposition in Amsterdam, followed in 1911 by an invitation to take a similar part in the Belgian exhibition at Ghent."

Mrs. Chisholm told of her studies under the famous architect Josef Hoffmann of Vienna and her journeyings through Europe to the home of specialists in artistic decoration. Much of her recent inspiration had been secured, she said, from Charles Mackintosh of Glasgow, and Karl Larsson, a Swedish painter who portrays only the commonplace but invests it with a charm that has won him a high place in the hearts of his countrymen, and that is what she is seeking in her furniture to invest even the most commonplace articles of daily life with some attributes that will create that atmosphere of home which brings happiness and contentment. At the conclusion of her address, Mrs. Chisholm was the recipient of a handsome basket of flowers with the compliments of the Woman's Club.

Obituary

Mr. Fenwick Harrison

Reuter's Service
 London, December 30.—The death is announced of Mr. Fenwick Harrison, J. P.

Rev. Father Bornand

Many friends and admirers of his work in Shanghai join in mourning the death of the Rev. Father Bornand of St. Joseph's Church, which took place on Sunday at St. Mary's Hospital. Deceased was a well-known and highly esteemed resident and during his seven years stay in the Settlement had done a great deal of good work in missionary circles. He was 48 years of age and a capable linguist, an accomplishment which stood him in good stead in the Far East. A requiem mass was held at St. Joseph's yesterday.

Mr. George Murray

The North China Sunday Times says:—"We deeply regret to have to record the death, at 59 years of age, of Mr. George Murray (Tat), who was an occasional contributor to our columns. Apoplexy was the cause. Deceased is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter, to whom we offer our most sincere sympathies. He was cremated on Friday."

SYPHILIS NOT HEREDITARY

Reuter's Service
 London, December 30.—The expert medical men connected with the London Hospital have announced that, after investigations over several years, they have decided that syphilis is not hereditary. They are of opinion that a child contracts the disease from the mother after birth.

OFFICES
TO LET

From 1st October,
 a flat of eight large
 rooms or part there-
 of, in Nanking
 Road, close to
 the Bund Rent
 moderate. For
 further particulars
 apply to Box No.
 370, care of office
 of this paper.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
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Our goods are always absolutely
 fresh, being imported weekly
 from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
 in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to
 all orders

Orders from outports and the
 interior are carefully packed,
 and all breakages will be
 promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese
 coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
 Telephone No. 1095.
 SHANGHAI

CANTON JOYFUL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
 Canton, January 2.—The New Year has passed joyfully. The Governor received several thousand callers personally, including foreigners. At least 20,000 people attended the reception and also the allied entertainments, the officials mixing among the guests and making a good impression towards a portion of the public hitherto against republicanism and the new calendar.

AMERICANS HONOR ADMIRAL

Cards have been issued to all members of the following organisations to attend a reception in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter to be held in the Palace Hotel on Thursday from 5 to 7.30 p.m.: American Association, Far Eastern American Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce, College Club, American Company, S.V.C., the University Club, Woman's Club. As the time is rather short for the secretaries to get

the cards into the hands of their membership, the invitation has been issued through the press to all the members of the above organisations who it is hoped will attend. Dancing will be indulged in during the reception hours. The Admiral will leave on Friday for Manila where the ships of the fleet will be assembled for target practice and will remain until after the Philippine Carnival, according to present plans.

AMUSEMENTS

SEE TONIGHT
AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

"MAUD ALLAN"

The World Famous Dancer

For the First Time on the Screen

In an Exquisite Divertissement

OF

DANCE & DRAMA

"THE RUG MAKER'S
DAUGHTER"

In Five Interesting Acts

Selected Comedies

Miss Rose Berry

In New Acts

A. D. C.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

"PUSS IN BOOTS"

IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS

Tuesday, 2nd, Thursday, 4th and
 Saturday, 6th January

at 9 o'clock sharp.

MATINEES { Saturday, 30th December
 Saturday, 6th January

at 3 p.m.

Booking now open at Moutrie's

USUAL PRICES

Children half-price.

\$3. \$2. \$1.

APOLLO THEATRE

Commencing Friday, January 5th

First Appearance of

MAY BRILLIANT

Chic Vocal Comedienne
 and Dancer

From The Coliseum, London, and the
 principal theatres in Paris, Brussels,
 Antwerp and Australia.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In a

Screaming Two-Parts Comedy
 entitled

"A Night in the Show"



May Brilliant

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Business and Official Notices

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kailung, Fookow, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama, Kobe, Singapore, Malacca, Sourabaya, Cebu, Manila, F.M.S., Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Branches granted on the above Agency and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Menzies, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique.
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS: MARSILLON: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
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London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,745,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hallan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendun) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chafoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dairen, O-A.
55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes:

J. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanhai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account 'T' Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernaotta.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1. French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 20,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dulny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which may be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Klutskang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital Guilder 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—Guilder 9,325,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850
Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kanpur, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.

Carmarthenshire Dec. 28
Cyclops Dec. 9
Glenogle Nov. 27
Katori Maru Dec. 6
Hirano Maru Oct. 29
Kaga Maru Nov. 12
Kamo Maru Dec. 24
Karluga Dec. 23
Kashima Maru Dec. 13
Machao Dec. 20
Mereinoahire Dec. 3
Nankin Dec. 12
Ningchow Dec. 26
Novara Dec. 24
Oanfa Dec. 14
Pyrrhus Nov. 10

For Marselles, etc.

Amazona Dec. 15
Atlantique Nov. 17
Aithos Jan. 2
Polynesien Dec. 1

For Bombay

Malta Nov. 27
For Vancouver, etc.

Empress of Asia Dec. 2
Empress of Russia Dec. 31
For New York

Egremont Castle Nov. 20
Eurymedon Dec. 23
Kanagawa Maru Nov. 22
Newby Hall Nov. 2
Tsushima Maru Dec. 12

For San Francisco, etc.

China Nov. 19
Korea Maru Dec. 2
Siberia Maru Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru Dec. 21
Venezuela Dec. 15

For Seattle

Awa Maru Nov. 9
Canada Maru Nov. 20
Henrik Ibsen Nov. 1
Justin Nov. 14
Manila Maru Dec. 13
Polynesien Dec. 1
Kamakura Maru Nov. 4
Tamba Maru Dec. 24
Yokohama Maru Nov. 27

**With English Mail.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917,

we are removing to temporary premises at No. 17 Nanking Road, behind the Walk-Over Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN

Proprietor: H. Tobias, F. I. O (Lond.), F.S.M.C. (Eng.)

Freeman of the City of London.

"MODES DE PARIS"

90 Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store at No. 90 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

12716

SMOKE

"CAMEL" Cigarettes of Turkish & Domesic Blend, in packets of 20 cigarettes. Obtainable at

Tabaqueria Filipina

84 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

PUNCHES FOR SCRIPT AND STOCK CERTIFICATES

"CANCELLED"

TICKET AND PAPER PUNCHES OF ALL KINDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

The Geographical and Topographical Society OF CHINA

8B PEKING ROAD (Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHINA PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. THE NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.
4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

PITKIN'S MARVEL OIL

Marvel Oil, thus named because of the

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 5	5 P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
7	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
11	11.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidezuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5 P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	5 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
23	1.00	Seattle/Victoria etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	5 P.M.	San Francisco	Peria maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Feb 1	5 P.M.	New York	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
7	5 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Kuryates	Br.	B. & S.
17	5 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
			Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 4	7.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	3.00	Nagasaki	Pennia	Rus.	R. V. F.
6	4.4	Yokohama	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.
6	9.30	Nagasaki/Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	10.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
7	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
8	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidezuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Forthos	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
10	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	5.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Asuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuni maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	5.00	Yokohama	Malta	Br.	P. & O.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 4	5 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
7	9.30	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	1.00	London via Cape	Toshiba	Br.	B. & S.
16	5 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sonali	Br.	P. & O.
21	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
22	5 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.
23	1.00	London via Cape	Phemius	Jap.	B. & S.
26	5 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Suma maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 5	5 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
11	5 A.M.	London etc.	Asuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
4	5.00	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	5.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
5	5.00	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
5	5.00	Poochow	Haesen	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
7	5.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yuenchow	Br.	B. & S.
9	5.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
11	12.30	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	5.00	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	B. & S.
11	5.00	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
12	5.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
17	5 P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 3	5 D.L.	Chefoo	Kiesu	Br.	B. & S.
4	5.00	Vladivostok	Pennia	Rus.	R. V. F.
5	5.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Koblen	Jap.	S. M. R.
5	10.00	Wenhaw, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
5	5.00	Dalny	Toncho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
7	9.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 3	5 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
3	5 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
4	5 M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	5 M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	5 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	5 M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	5 M.N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
5	5 M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
5	5 M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	5 M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
8	5 M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	5 M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
9	5 M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	5 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
9	5 M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	5 M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	5 M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
10	5 M.N.	do	Kiangtsoo	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11	5 M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	5 M.N.	do	Tatung	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	5 M.N.	do	do	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 2	Ningpo	Kiangyung	2012	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Jan 2	Hongkong	Kwangang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 2	Wenchow	Shantung	1514	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Jan 2	Tsingtao	Toncho maru	3223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 2	Hankow	Changong	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
Jan 2	Hankow	Kiangyung	1490	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 2	Hongkong, Canton	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.
2	Chefoo	Kwangang	1742	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
2	Ningpo	Kiangyung	2012	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
2 H	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cru.	9215	30	563	Day
P & O	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am. cru.	3200	12	300	Kollogg
Y T F D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am. g-b.	1391	8	150	Brotherton
6 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Cartier
8 p.	Dec. 21	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
7 p.	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am. g-b.	245	6	29	King
2 N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	150	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McMillan, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.E.K. Wharf on Thursday, January 4 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shiangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 6 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Haesen, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson commanding, will leave on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight and passage apply to The Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Andersen, Meyer and Co., Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. A. W. Nelson commanding, will leave on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson commanding, will leave on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight and passage apply to The Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Andersen, Meyer and Co., Agents.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehshing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenai left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki, on January 1, at 8.30 a.m., left Kobe, on the same day at midnight, and is due at Wosung today, at 10 a.m. She will be despatched for Hongkong on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Municipal jetty, at 3.30 p.m., to convey passengers and mails to Wosung. All baggage must be on the jetty 2.30 p.m. for examination.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Nagasaki at 4 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 1, sailed for Kobe at midnight, and is due to arrive at the latter port at 5 a.m. today.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, s.s. Empress of Asia, arrived at New York on December 26.

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Callum, Miss V. McCallum, Mr. McCallum, Miss F. H. Pole, Mr. J. F. Price, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rosseter, Mr. Y. Ban, Mrs. H. C. Bruden and 3 children, Mr. C. C. Crister, Mr. J. E. Fulton, Miss M. Mooney and Mr. C. E. Weekes.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Athos for Marseilles:—Mrs. R. Hervey, Rev. R. A. Haagen, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schleiens and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Hazelaire and 3 infants and Mr. Liou Kou-tche. For Port Said:—Mr. de Simon Joseph. For Colombo:—Sister Camille, Rev. Mere Ernestine and Sister Veronique. For Singapore:—Rev. Pere Gery and Mr. Se Zung-sung. For Tourane:—Rev. Pere Froc. For Haiphong:—Mr. A. J. Perrotte. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. P. Fowler, D. V. Wanostrucht, Du Pac de Marsoles, Yih and G. Guidon Lavallee, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Hing-chuen.

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Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia for Hongkong:—Mr. A. J. Per

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

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(Subject to alteration.)

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MISHIMA MARU	16,300	Capt. S. Nishimura	Jan. 7
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno	Feb. 11

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Jan. 8, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima	Jan. 28, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Feb. 19, 1917

Kobe to Seattle.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Jan. 20, 1917
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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Jan. 6
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yamahara	Jan. 10
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Jan. 12
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudsuki	Jan. 16
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Jan. 20

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 4, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	Jan. 11, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Jan. 8, 1917
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno	Jan. 26, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima	Jan. 11, 1917
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AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa	Feb. 13, "
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda	Mar. 20, "

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

French Make 78,500 Captives During 1916

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 1.—The official communiqué issued on Saturday evening reported a quiet day, with artillery actions on both banks of the Aisne and the left of the Meuse.

The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported: The night has been calm. We captured some prisoners by a coup-de-main south of Chilly.

The communiqué in the evening reported: Nothing important has occurred. The French at Verdun and on the Somme in the year 1916 captured 78,500 Germans.

The communiqué this evening reported: On the right of the Meuse, a strong coup-de-main attempted by the enemy, east of Chambray, completely failed. The situation was relatively quiet elsewhere.

CANADA'S WAR FINANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, December 23.—Parliament has been summoned for January 18, to pass the war estimates before the departure of the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, for London.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 3

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 5

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos... Jan. 9

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 10

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Jan. 13

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per F.M. s.s. Ecuador... Jan. 6

Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 7

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suoika M. Jan. 8

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 19

For Europe:—

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 6

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 7

Per P. & O. s.s. Somali Jan. 16

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 21

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of Dec. 15 was due at Nagasaki on Jan. 1, and here today. Left Kobe on Jan. 1, per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of November 29 was due at Saigon on Dec. 28, and here on January 3. Left Singapore on December 26, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

HAIG'S GUNS NO HAVOC

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—Sir Douglas Haig reported on Saturday evening: We successfully blew a mine north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast. We effectively bombarded the enemy's positions in the neighborhood of Serre and southward of Le Transloy and shelled places of military importance eastward of Arras.

Our fire destroyed a bridge across the River Laies, eastward of Le Tilleul and northwards of Neuve Chapelle.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We bombarded the enemy south-east of Le Transloy, blowing up an ammunition dump. The enemy actively bombarded our positions at Martinpuich.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: Our patrols entered the enemy's trenches at several places eastward of Arras. An enemy patrol reached our lines southward of Pilken, but was immediately driven out.

The enemy's artillery was somewhat more active northward of the Ancre. There were brisk reciprocal artillery actions in the Loos salient and in the neighborhood of Fauquissart and Ypres.

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Highly nutritious
 Easily digested
 Palatable

Price \$1.00
 per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
 37, Nanking Road,
 SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
2058	2058	2058	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	2200	1900
2345	2345	2345	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1900	1700
2345	2345	2345	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1900	1700
1910	1910	1910	524	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1900	1700

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
 Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	STATIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	NANKING	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40
Nankang	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	Nankang Ferry	8.57	9.02	9.07	9.12	9.17	9.22	9.27	9.32	9.37
SOOCHOW	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.49	9.54	9.59	10.04	10.09	10.14	CHINKIANG	9.06	9.11	9.16	9.21	9.26	9.31	9.36	9.41	9.46
WUSIE	10.24	10.29	10.34	10.39	10.44	10.49	10.54	10.59	11.04	TANYANG	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35
CHANGCHOW	11.12	11.17	11.22	11.27	11.32	11.37	11.42	11.47	11.52	CHANGCHOW	11.04	11.09	11.14	11.19	11.24	11.29	11.34	11.39	11.44
TANYANG	12.07	12.12	12.17	12.22	12.27	12.32	12.37	12.42	12.47	WUSIE	12.14	12.19	12.24	12.29	12.34	12.39	12.44	12.49	12.54
CHINKIANG	12.52	12.57	13.02	13.07	13.12	13.17	13.22	13.27	13.32	SOOCHOW	12.51	12.56	13.01	13.06	13.11	13.16	13.21	13.26	13.31
Nankang Ferry	13.40	13.45	13.50	13.55	14.00	14.05	14.10	14.15	14.20	Nankang	13.40	13.45	13.50	13.55	14.00	14.05	14.10	14.15	14.20
NANKING	14.18	14.23	14.28	14.33	14.38	14.43	14.48	14.53	14.58	SHANGHAI NORTH	14.18	14.23	14.28	14.33	14.38	14.43	14.48	14.53	14.58

R. Restaurant Cars										S. Sleeping Cars									
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.																			
Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)										Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down									
STATIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	STATIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WOOSUNG FORTS	8.11	8.16	8.21	8.26	8.31	8.36	8.41	8.46	8.51	SHANGHAI NORTH	8.11	8.16	8.21	8.26	8.31	8.36	8.41	8.46	8.51
KIANGWAN	8.52	8.57	9.02	9.07	9.12	9.17	9.22	9.27	9.32	KIANGWAN	8.52	8.57	9.02	9.07	9.12	9.17	9.22	9.27	9.32
SHANGHAI NORTH	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.49	9.54	9.59	10.04	10.09	10.14	WOOSUNG FORTS	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.49	9.54	9.59	10.04	10.09	10.14

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—DOWN										ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—UP									
STATIONS	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118	STATIONS	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118
Shanghai North	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	Zah Kou	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20
Jenfield	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	Hangchow	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05
Soochow	8.11	8.16	8.21	8.26	8.31	8.36	8.41	8.46	8.51	Chang An	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10
Lungchow Junction	8.28	8.33	8.38	8.43	8.48	8.53	8.58	9.03	9.08	Yeh Zai	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10
Shanghai South	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	Kashing	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10
Lungchow Junction	8.28	8.33	8.38	8.43	8.48	8.53	8.58	9.03	9.08	Kashing	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10
Shanghai North	9.09	9.14	9.19	9.24	9.29	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.49	Lungchow Junction	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
Kashing	9.13	9.18	9.23	9.28	9.33	9.38	9.43	9.48	9.53	Shanghai South	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
Kashing	9.13	9.18	9.23	9.28	9.33	9.38	9.43	9.48	9.53	Shanghai South	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
Yeh Zai	9.09	9.14	9.19	9.24	9.29	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.49	Lungchow Junction	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
Chang An	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	Lungchow Junction	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
Hangchow	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	Lungchow Junction	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15
Zah Kou	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	Lungchow Junction	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU						ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO					
STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129
Kon Zen Chiao	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	Zah Kou	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05
Ken Shang Mun	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	Hangchow	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05
Hangchow	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	Ken Shang Mun	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05
Zah Kou	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	Kon Zen Chiao	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05

Business and Official Notices

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
 SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove
 and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

NOTICE

S/S "J. L. Luckenbach"

This vessel arrived Dec. 29th and is discharging her cargo at the Shanghai & Hongkew Pootung East Wharf. Consignees will please surrender their B/Ls to this office for endorsement.

The Robert Dollar Company,
 12213 Agents for Owners

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S/S "J. L. Luckenbach"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Paulsen, Bayes-Davy: on Saturday, Jan. 6th, 1917

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

favoured with instructions from the
Executor of the Estate of the late

Mr. C. Klare

will sell at public auction
at

No. 1109 Broadway

on
Friday, the 5th January
commencing at 10 a.m.

**THE WHOLE STOCK OF
THE OUTFITTING STORE
C. KLARE**

Comprising:

Boots, Underwear, Shirts, Col-
lars, Neckties, Caps, Handkerchiefs,
Soap, etc.

Also the whole of the shop fittings,
showcases, counters, shelves etc.,
And some household furniture and
effects.

On view on Thursday.

R. W. HEIDORN & Co.
Auctioneers

Telephone No. 4240

BANK ORDER LOST

LOST, on December 29, 1916, one
Bank order for Tls. 42.86½, due
on the 4th of the 12th month, issued
by Yih Kong Bank (益康莊)

The above having been declared
null and void at the said bank, the
public is hereby warned against
accepting or negotiating the same.

Sing Tai Kee, Fokien.

[閩 庄 新 太 記]

12204

SHANGHAI

**TOILET CLUB
HAVE
REMOVED**

to

NUMBER ONE
NANKING ROAD

(Palace Hotel Building)

12192

Announcement

La Nouvelle Mode

Beg to announce to the public that
they have opened a Ladies' Tailor-
ing Establishment at 17 Nanking
Road, 2nd floor. High-class ladies'
tailoring a speciality.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

12198

BON TON

Notice to Ladies

MADAM Block, dressmaker, late
of "Maison de Modes," begs to
announce that she has severed her
connections with "Maison de
Modes," and has joined "Bon Ton,"
Milliner, Corsetiere, Ladies' Tailor
and Dressmaker, No. 17 Broadway
(Bank Buildings), as Manageress.
Madam Block begs to solicit
further favours from ladies of
Shanghai.

12206

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

BILL SMITH

CRAWFORD'S

"SPECIAL
RESERVE"

IS BEST.

ACCEPT NONE

OTHER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants



Proposals for Frozen Fresh Beef
and Mutton. — Headquarters
Philippine Department, Office
Department Quartermaster, Man-
ila, P. I. — Sealed proposals will
be received here until 12m.,
March 7, 1917, and then
opened, for furnishing about
5,000,000 pounds beef and
100,000 pounds mutton. Further
information on application.

12246

**Private Day and Boarding
School.**

Re-opens on Wednesday, January
third at 9 a.m. for the Winter
Term. Pupils will be received for
the following courses of study:—
Kindergarten, Primary, and Gram-
mar. Prospectus on application.

Martha W. Jewell, Principal,
31 Quinsan Road.

12238

Removal Notice

FEARON, Daniel & Co., Inc.,
have moved to their new offices at
18-a Kiangse Road, near Foochow
Road.

12250

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore exist-
ing between N. A. Viloudaki and
F. H. Hiscock, under the name and
style of Viloudaki, Hiscock & Co.,
has this day been dissolved. N. A.
Viloudaki will liquidate the ac-
counts of the late firm.

N. A. VILODAKI,
10 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Shanghai, December 30th, 1916.

NOTICE

I HAVE this day established myself
in the general Import, Export and
Commission business at 10 Hankow
Road, Shanghai, China, under the
name and style of VILODAKI
& Co.

N. A. VILODAKI,
Shanghai, December 30th, 1916.

12218

**HARDWARE
METALS AND SUNDRIES**

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Notification No. 256.

Service Publications (187/2).

During the year 1917, the hereunder named publications of the
Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration will be published in the follow-
ing foreign-printed newspapers in China:

A. TIME TABLE (abridged issue): in the Peking Daily News, Peking
Gazette, Peking and Tientsin Times, Tageblatt für Nord-China,
China Press; and in connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Line
time table in: L'Echo de Chine, North China Daily News, Shang-
hai Times and Shanghai Mercury (connections only).

B. OCCASIONAL (numbered) NOTIFICATIONS: in the Peking Daily
News, Peking Gazette, Peking and Tientsin Times, Tageblatt für
Nord-China, Deutsche Zeitung für China, North China Daily News
and China Press.

Tientsin, December 30, 1916.

(Signed) Wong Chia-chien,

Managing Director.

(Signed) W. Y. Sheng,

Asst. Man. Director.

12205

The Telegraph Supply Department

of

The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the

supply of miscellaneous telephone

materials for various Government

Telephone Exchanges.

Conditions governing tenders,

specifications and drawings may be

obtained from the undersigned on

payment of a fee of five Chinese

silver dollars for each complete

copy. This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material

Supply Department.

27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

12179

The Telegraph Supply Department

of

The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the

supply of Telegraph Materials for

the Chinese Telegraph Administra-

tion.

Conditions governing Tenders,

Specifications and Drawings may be

obtained from the undersigned on

payment of a fee of five Mexican

dollars for each complete copy.

This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material

Supply Department.

27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

12179

RECEPTION

Cards have been issued
by the committee on
arrangements to all mem-
bers of the

American Association of China

" Bar Association

" Chamber of Commerce

" College Club

" Co., S. V. C.

" University Club

" Woman's Club

to the reception in honor
of the Commander-in-
Chief of the United States
Asiatic Fleet, and Mrs.
Winterhalter, at Palace
Hotel, Thursday, January
4th, from 5 to 7.30 p.m.

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

THE SHANGHAI GAS COM-
PANY, Ltd., begs to notify pur-
chasers of COKE that SZE FONG
has entered into a contract to
purchase all the surplus Coke pro-
duced at the Gas Works commencing
1st January, 1917.

All orders for Coke should be
addressed to—

SZE FONG,

L.L. 216 Thibet Road.

Any orders received at the Gas
Company's Offices will be forward-
ed to the above firm.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 2nd January, 1917.

12237

NOTICE

I BEG to announce that I have,
this day, taken into partnership,
Mr. E. A. SLEE, Chartered Ac-
countant, and that the Accountancy
practice at present carried on
by me at No. 44 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, will be continued
hereafter by us under the Firm
name of MORTIMER-REID &
SLEE.

E. MORTIMER REID.

Shanghai, January 1st, 1917.

"Mei Lea Park"

Summer in Chefoo—one of the
finest Sea-Side Resorts in Northern
China.

A small tract of land, contiguous
to the East Beach, has been laid out
in building lots suitable for summer
cottages. Why not buy a lot and
own your summer home? If you
decide to build, your building opera-
tions will be under the personal
supervision of an experienced For-
eign Architect and Building Super-
intendent.

For further information address the
undersigned:—

R. S. MILLS,

EAST BEACH,

CHEFOO.

11952

DANCING

DANCING taught by experienced
teacher—lessons \$2. Apply to Box
326, THE CHIA PRESS.

12219 J 14

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge, 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9406

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bed-
room and Bathroom attached, facing
Park, to be let from the 1st Jan.
Suitable for a married couple.

'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small
rooms; bathrooms attached. Quiet
comfort. Excellent cooking, very
moderate terms. Apply to Box
368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11233

TO LET, in private British board-
ing house, one large room, with
verandah, separate bathroom; also
two small rooms. Excellent cook-
ing under personal supervision,
moderate terms. Apply 23 North
Szechuen Road.

12243 J 7

TO LET: A flat consisting of
front room, verandah, back-room,
and bathroom. Please apply 19
North Szechuen Road.

12234 J 14

TO LET, cosily-furnished room,
with board. American family.
Western district. Apply to Box
324, THE CHINA PRESS.

12210 J 4

SITUATION VACANT

A NUMBER of educated Chinese,
of good personal appearance, re-
quired as salesmen. Must have
previous experience. Apply to Box
331, THE CHINA PRESS.

12245 J 5

WANTED at once, competent
lady steno-typist. Apply with re-
ferences to Box 323, THE
CHINA PRESS.

12209 J 3

POSITIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by a young
man, neutral. Knowledge of ship-
ping, Customs, imports and exports,
typewriting. All references. Apply
to Box 327, THE CHINA
PRESS.

12231

SITUATIONS WANTED

EUROPEAN LADY, with first-
class experience of millinery, seeks
position for the summer season.
Has been working in large millinery
departments in Europe. Apply to
Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

12240 J 4

BOARD

GOOD tiffin and dinner, in
private German family, monthly
\$35.00. 776 Broadway.

12236 J 5

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, two motor-cycles,
twin-cylinders, in good condition.
No reasonable price will be refused.
Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA
PRESS.

12220 J 3

FOR SALE: Italian rifle, Terni
model, in good condition, 180 rounds
ammunition, \$30 cash. Call 10
West End Lane, Telephone 2289.

12226 T F

Other Business and Official
Notices will be found on
Pages 9 and 11

HOUSES TO LET

A COMFORTABLE house, con-
taining 6 large and 2 small rooms,
kitchen, servants' quarters, etc.,
with complete electric light fittings,
can be taken over at once. Rent
moderate. Please apply to 37
Yuhang Road.

12232

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du
Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets,
tennis court, occupancy February
1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month.
China Realty Co., Ltd.

12247 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near
French Park, 5 large rooms, hot
water services, perfect bathrooms
and kitchen, large verandah, garden
and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven
Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road.
Tel. 60.

12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre,
9-roomed house, situated North-
West corner of Avenue Joffre and
Route des Soeurs. Apply to China
Realty Co., Ltd.

12248 T. F.

TO LET, at once, No. 45 Broad-
way Terrace. Apply to No. 10
Yangtzepoo Road.

12221 J 7

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre,
9-roomed house, situated North-
West corner of Avenue Joffre
and Route des Soeurs. Apply
to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11839 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by German couple
without children, half a house or
flat, containing two rooms, bath-
room and kitchen, unfurnished, per
1st February. Apply to Box 325,
THE CHINA PRESS.

12211 J 2

EDUCATIONAL

PROF. G. MANIKUS, 1st prize,
Conservatorium Amsterdam, can
arrange for more pupils. Also open
for concerts, dances. Prices moder-
ate. 22A North Szechuen Road.

12241 J 5

LESSONS on ab